

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Terms :---\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XIII.

JULY, 1876.

NO. 7.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

S. SANDS MILLS and D. S. CURTISS, Conducting Editors.

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PLAIN LESSONS IN NATURAL PHILOSOPHY FOR FARMERS	201
BROOM CORN CULTURE	202
POTATOES—LEVEL CULTURE.....	203
FARM WORK FOR JULY	206
WOODLAWN, VA., FARMERS' CLUB	207
MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.....	209
VALUE OF ROOTS AS FEED.....	209
CORN TASSELS AND SILKS.....	220
EARLY WHEAT	227
MECHANICAL CONDITION OF SOILS.....	228
INGREDIENTS OF PLANTS.....	229
SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL PRIZES.....	232
TO HAVE CLOVER SEED.....	236

HORTICULTURAL.

ON ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL BOTANY.....	204
IMPORTANCE OF TREE PLANTING	208
GARDEN WORK FOR JULY.....	210
THE FAMEUSE APPLE.....	210
MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.....	219
PLANT AND GREEN HOUSES	221
THE POTATO—SOLANUM TUBEROSUM..	222
EARLY VIOLETS.....	223
SUNFLOWERS.....	223
SUGAR FROM WATER MELONS.....	224
THE PEAR CROP.....	224
POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.....	225
FLOWER BEDS.....	226
BARTLETT PEARS.....	226
EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.....	227
CELERA	227
THE STUDY OF BOTANY	230
FRUIT VS MALARIA.....	235

LIVE STOCK.

CHAPTERS OF RETRIBUTIVE HORRORS.....	213
TO CURE RAMS OF BUTTING.....	213
BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF WOOL.....	214
HORSES FOR FARMERS.....	214
SHEEP TO CLEAN LANDS.....	215

THE DAIRY.

HOW IT PAYS TO KEEY GOOD COWS.....	216
HOW LONG TO MILK A COW.	216
RICH CHEESE.....	216
A CHEAP MILK HOUSE.....	216

POULTRY HOUSE.

THE COSMIC EGG.....	217
TO HAVE MEN3 LAY IN WINTER.....	217
POULTRY	217

THE APIARY.

CYPRIAN BEES.	218
--------------------	-----

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR JULY.....	233
--------------------------------------	-----

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.....	202
FARMING THE MOST UNIFORM BUSINESS.....	208
VERY ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE.....	211
MCDONOGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.....	211
CALIFORNIA MATTERS.....	212
EFFECT OF FAIRS.....	218
BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, EVERYWHERE.....	223
FRUITS AND PRODUCTS AT THE CENTENNIAL	224
TO MAKE OTTAR OF ROSES.....	226
PATENT RIGHTS.....	230
ON THE WING.....	231
PRACTICAL EDUCATION—A SCHOLORSHIP.....	234
GREAT RAILROAD FEAT.....	235

PUBLISHED BY

EZRA WHITMAN,

OFFICE, No. 145 WEST PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.



JAMES D. MASON & CO.

BALTIMORE.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL STYLES AND KINDS OF

BISCUITS, CRACKERS AND FANCY CAKES,

A B C
Arrow Root, (Jumble,)
Almond Snap,
Almond Drop,
BRILLIANT,
Boston,
Butter,
" Bread,
Bordered Butter,
CORNHILL, (assorted,)
Cream,

Coffee,
Cracker Meal,
Cream Jumble,
FRUIT, (Iced,)
Edinburg,
Fruit Biscuit,
Fancy Cakes, (assorted,)
GEM,
Ginger Sheets, (Boxes)
Ginger Cakes, per bbl.,
about 1200 Cakes,

Ginger Snap, (Jumble,)
Ginger Snap, (English.)
Ginger Nut,
Jenny Lind,
Lemon Snap,
Lemon Biscuit,
Lunch Biscuit,
Mushroom,
Mason's Mixed,
NIC-NAC,

Novelty,
Navy,
Novelty Snap,
Orange Snap,
Orange Drops,
President Biscuit,
PEARL,
Pearl Oyster,
Pic-Nic,
Pilot,

Rifle Nut,
DOMINO,
Spice Nut,
Soda Biscuit, [extra,]
Soda Biscuit, [Stan-
dard,]
Soda Biscuit, [Star,]
Sugar Crackers,
Scotch Cake,
Sugar Jumble,
Sugar Cakes,
STAR,
Shrewsbury,
Strawberry,
Tea Cake,
Tea Mixed,
Thin Captain, [ex. Pilot,]
WALNUTS,
Water Cracker,
Water Cracker, [Crim'd]

JAS. D. MASON & CO.

149 W. Pratt Street., old B. & O. R. R. Depot, opposite Maltby House.

THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

VOL. XIII.

BALTIMORE, JULY, 1876.

No. 7

For the Maryland Farmer.

Plain Lessons in Natural Philosophy for Farmers.

LESSON 2.—BADEN CORN, BAKEWELL SHEEP AND DARWINISM.

Thomas N. Baden, the originator of the prolific variety of corn commonly called Baden-corn, was a near neighbor in Prince George's County, Maryland, and was well known to the writer. Baden was an illiterate farmer, who was spoken of by his acquaintances as being *quizzical*; that is, as entertaining curious notions. One day, in passing through his corn field, he noticed the fact that some stalks had more shoots or young ears than others, and he conceived the notion that by taking his seed corn from the most prolific stalks, he might obtain a prolific variety. The correctness of this notion or opinion he determined to test by experiment, and accordingly, before gathering his corn the next fall, he took with him hands, each supplied with a bag, and proceeded to cut off, and to put in the bags, the ears from the most prolific stalks. These ears were put aside for seed corn for the next year.

By repeating this experiment, he found he could obtain a variety of corn that was wonderfully prolific. It was not unusual to find in his field stalks having 15 or 16 ears or shoots. Unfortunately, Baden made his experiments on a very inferior variety of mixed corn, having many ears colored red, yellow and blue. Some of his neighbors taking the hint from Baden, as Fielder Bowic and Robert W. Selby, selected their seed corn from their own variety, which was a pure white, deep-grained, heavy-goured seed corn, and thus obtained a seed corn much preferable to that of Baden.

About the time that Baden adopted the notion mentioned above, and was making experiments to test its truth, Bakewell, a British farmer, noticed a peculiar disposition in some of his sheep, to form a body of unusual shape, with broad back, and a remarkable tendency to accumulate fat. It oc-

curred to Bakewell that by breeding from such animals he might obtain a variety of sheep well suited to the purposes of the butcher. He carried out his design, and found he could obtain the variety sought for. In this way, the celebrated Bakewell Sheep had their origin. Unfortunately, again, Bakewell made his experiments on an inferior grade of sheep, having a coarse fibre, and not a well-flavored meat. Epicures complain of these defects in Bakewell Sheep.

The scientific principle on which these notions of Baden and Bakewell are founded, is identical, and is nowhere to be found but in the new system of American Science. It is there assumed that the enjoyment or temporal happiness of living creatures is derived from obedience to an instinct that is suggested by some object in its environment.—Now, if an individual is observed to take pleasure in changing, to some extent, the shape of its body, in accumulating fat, &c., these changes may be promoted by favoring the individual, possessed of such peculiar dispositions, in breeding from them.

In the new system of science, just referred to, it is further assumed, as a scientific principle, that every species of beings has instincts, or laws peculiar to that species, under the direction or guidance of which it builds up its own material bodies, and performs the several acts by which the species is characterized. Now, if this principle be true, and its truth is attested throughout nature, it would be ineffable folly and unspeakably absurd, to pretend, or to affect to believe, with Darwin and his disciples, that any species of being could, by any means, natural or artificial, produce, or give rise to another species having totally different and distinct instincts. The supposition implies the absurdity of requiring the Author of nature to change radically the laws of nature He had ordained and appointed for the government of the course of nature.

To commend his views to popular favor, Darwin should show an intelligence elsewhere than in the mind of the Creator, sufficient to conduct the

course of nature by ordinary laws to this end—in other words, Darwin should first establish firmly the principles of Materialism, and show that its legitimate inference, Atheism, is in accordance with the dictates of the conscience or common sense of mankind.

L. M.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—This idea of improving the varieties of grains, by judicious selections of seed, is not new, though a most capital principle. As long ago as when the writer of this was a boy, in the Genesee Country, his father would go into his corn field before harvest and select the largest and best ears from stalks having two or more ears on them, for seed; and this was continued, year after year, whereby an improved and prolific sort was produced. Ourself practiced the same system in later years, in the Western States. And not only that, but also with wheat and oats; before cutting the grain, we would select spots which were most thrifty and even, with the longest heads; and then go in carefully, with a sickle and gather it up, put it away, and thresh separately for seed; by this course we soon found that we had a superior sort, in quality of grain as well as in quantity of yield.

Broom Corn Culture.

At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, a member from Ohio stated that broom corn has produced about as profitable, on the whole, as Indian corn, although it requires a rather better soil and considerable more labor, thus introduced the subject of its culture. Broom corn usually yields more to the acre than Indian corn; good crops giving from five to six hundred pounds of brush per acre, and sometimes seven to eight hundred. To farmers who have never had experience with this crop, the Ohio member advised their beginning on a moderate scale, not expecting too much, more than clear expenses the first year. Success requires experience, and an extensive culture of the crop, demands machinery at considerable cost; a small crop can of course be taken care of without the machinery.—*Exchange*.

A CHILD ATTACKED AND NEARLY KILLED BY RATS.—Last evening, a little child, residing on 8th street northwest, during the absence of its parents, was attacked by a small army of rats, and before its cries succeeded in calling any one to the rescue, the animals had gnawed away the fleshy part of the left hand and inflicted many gashes about the neck and chest, severing an important artery. The timely arrival of Dr. B. B. Adams checked the flow of blood, thus saving the life of the child.—*Weekly Star*.

United States Centennial Commission.

Philadelphia, May 25th, 1876.

HON. A. T. GORSHORN, *Director General U. S. Centennial Commission*.

SIR:—In consequence of the Pomological Board of International Judges not being at this date completely organized, and the temporary exhibits of fruits presenting points of great merit, we have been invited by Mr. Burnet Landreth, chief of Bureau of Agriculture to examine it, and do respectfully submit the following report:

The exhibit embraces lemons from Mess. Vieari & Spragusa of Milazzo Italy, very fine and of extraordinary size. Onions, potatoes and tomatoes from Bermuda and exhibited by Mr. J. C. McNaughton, Philadelphia, the two former, remarkably fine productions, the latter small and wrinkled but valuable for their earliness. Two hundred varieties of potatoes from Mess. Bliss & Son, New York, embracing every known kind of value. A collection of roots for cattle feeding purposes from Mess. D. Landreth & Sons, comprising a great variety of beets, mangolds and carrots, showing how well these can be preserved far into a new season by a system of pitting.

A few apples and potatoes from Mr. George A. Foote of——the best of the popular variety, Peerless. A very good collection of apples from Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Remarkably well kept apples, from the fruit house of N. Hellings & Bro., of Battle Creek, Michigan, and a superior collection from the Michigan State Horticultural Society, embracing forty varieties of kinds that have been kept in the ordinary farm house cellars of some of the members of the society.

As the season is very late for good keeping apples the committee made notes of those varieties which seemed to them meritorious, taking as a standard of character the actual condition of each variety with the best known specimens of its own kind, as well as of actual good quality. In the Iowa collection they note as among the best Tewksbury blush, Ortleigh, and Rawle's Janet, Newtown Pippins, Jonathan, Wine Sap, and two not well known out of the west. Hoover and Winkler, as having much to recommend them.

In the collection of the Michigan Pomological Society, the fruit were the Roxbury Russets, Rock, Willowtwig, Smith's Cider, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Fallawater, Esopus Spitzenburg, both kinds of Newtown Pippins, and Red Canada. The last seems remarkably fine for this part of the country.

Steele's Winter, as exhibited by Mr. John Waterman of Plymouth Michigan, were so nearly alike with Canada Red, that if there is any difference, the committee failed to detect it.

Among the kinds little known east, but presenting points of interest at this season, the committee noted Detroit Red, Emerson, Well, and Brook's Keeper.

The collection from Mess. Hellings embraced forty dishes in ten varieties, all high colored and well grown fruit. They were all grown in Michigan in 1875, and by the method pursued by them in their fruit house, had even the stems as green and firm as when plucked from the trees. The Rhode Island Greenings and Northern Spys were fully equal to the best average specimens known. Newtown Pippins, Baldwins, Jonathan, and Westfield Seek no Farther, very good, Red Canada, Spitzenburg, and the others not quite equal to those preserved in the common way.

THOMAS MEEHAN,
W. S. SHAEFFER,
A. W. HARRISON,
THOS. P. JAMES,
WM. PARRY.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 1st, 1876.*

Chairman Maryland State Centennial Board:

SIR:—The Centennial Commission have, in a very liberal manner, provided all the facilities requisite for an exhaustive display of the Pomological Products of the Union, and invitations have been very widely extended by this Bureau, to all associations and individuals interested in fruit culture, and asking contributions of such fruits as are grown in their respective localities in greatest perfection.

An apathy, however, seems to exist on the part of individuals, due probably, to the impression that little profit will accrue to exhibitors in this line, and that much risk will attend such display.

Under the circumstances, it seems to me, that much dependence will have to be placed upon the various State Centennial Boards, as such bodies are complete in their organization, and will readily perceive that collective displays will be to the advantage of their respective States, making manifest the capabilities of the soil and climates.

Permit me to press upon your prompt consideration the necessities of the case, and ask that you will call upon Pomological Societies and individual producers to assist your Board in collecting fruits of the various genera, at times of their respective maturities, for shipment to Philadelphia,

that each State may be able to occupy, continuously and handsomely, an assignment of space in the Pomological Hall, the same as is done with cereals, fibres and woods in the Agricultural Hall.

No display will show so clearly as that of fruits the capabilities and variations of soils and climates, and fix the attention of the thoughtful.

Yours, respectfully,

BURNET. LANDRETH, *Chief of Bureau,*
Per C. HENRY RONEY.

Potatoes—Level Culture.

From a recent article in the *Utica Herald*, on potato culture, we glean the following:

"There are many objections to the present method of culture, though it cannot be denied that it yielded abundant harvest. The best known method of ridge or hill culture is as follows: Select a strong, loamy soil, which has been in cultivation at least one year; fertilize thoroughly, if in the hill, mingle the manure with the soil; mark in rows 3 feet apart; hoe twice, the second time forming a continuous ridge. This method will yield, in favorable years, at least 250 bushels per acre. This—and planting in hills three feet apart each way—are the methods practiced by nine-tenths of our farmers. But there seem to be some objections to them. All rain and moisture must necessarily soak quickly through the ridge, furnishing but temporary nourishment. The heat of the drouth soon dries out of the ridge, and renders its soil lifeless. We have observed that the ridges yield more potatoes, when they are shaded somewhat by weeds, and while a weedy potato patch betokens a slovenly farmer, there are many reasons for belief that weeds protect the potato ridge in seasons of drouth. The potatoes are also liable to exude from the hill and to be exposed to the sun, an exposure which ruins them.

The natural location of any plant for growth is below the level of the ground, and this is especially true of the tuber. A potato hill built above the level of the ground is not the natural receptacle for the seed. Nevertheless, copious and profitable crops have thus been produced. The chief question is, can they not be increased? There have been no extended experiments in level culture. The chief objection urged against it is the difficulty of digging. The seed must be planted at the depth of about six inches, and it is not possible to dig the crop with the ordinary "hook" so conveniently as when it grows in hills. But there is no reason why the deep-laying tubers should not be plowed out or otherwise brought to the surface by machinery. We believe this subject deserves a portion of the attention of potato growers. It is novel to many of them; and a corner of the field devoted to a test might yield results which would be valuable."

For the Maryland Farmer.

On Artificial and Natural Botany.

BY JOHN FEAST, OF BALTIMORE.

(Continued from June number.)

Linnæus, himself, never intended it to be anything more than a provisional arrangement, and distinctly stated that a natural method was the great object of scientific inquiry. The general principles of the Linnæan or sexual system may be explained in a few words. Twenty-four classes are found on the number, position, relative lengths and connections of the stamens, while the orders in these classes depend on the number of the styles, the nature of the fruit, the number of the stamens, in the classes where this character is not used for distinguishing them, and the perfection of the flowers. The twenty-fourth class includes plants having inconspicuous flowers, and in it the orders are formed, according to natural affinities.

Under these classes and orders, all the known genera and species are arranged. Even as an artificial method for discovering the names of plants, the Linnæan system has many imperfections, being based upon the more obvious characters of the reproductive organs, it cannot be of the least use when the plants are not in full flower, with all the stamens and styles perfect, the different flowers on the same plants often vary as regards the number of stamens. Again, if the classification was carried out rigidly, it would separate, in many instances, the species of the same genus; but so sensible was Linnæus of the importance of maintaining the natural character of his genera, that he sacrificed the symmetry of scheme for the sake of keeping all the species together.

The natural system of classification is based upon the real affinity of plants, and necessarily takes into account all the organs—though it can never be perfect until all the plants of the globe have been examined—it has already reached a very high point of development, and a great many of the orders which have been determined are quite as natural as the orders in the animal kingdom. For example, those groups of plants designated as Ranunculacea, Gentianacea and Atropacea, are as distinct in their characters as those animal groups named Cetacea, Chiroptera and Rodentia. Such being the case, it follows that a knowledge of one species is, to a great extent, the knowledge of many, for an individual, if well selected, will exhibit the most important characters of all the other plants in the same natural group. Thus, by studying the common radish or the mustard, the botanist may obtain a general knowledge

of about one thousand species, which constitute the order Bracciacea; and which are all formed, as it were, on the same type.

The properties of plants accord, in a very remarkable manner, with their structure, and as a general rule, the position of a plant in the natural arrangement indicates its properties. For example, if a botanist, on examining a plant, finds all the structural peculiarities of the order just mentioned, he may feel confident that it is not poisonous, but most likely, antiscorbutic or pungent; if, however, he should meet with one of the Atropacea, he might safely set it down as a plant possessing poisoning narcotic properties. The natural system is much more than a mere index to the names of plants; it reveals, to a certain extent, the plan of creation, and is at once an aid to research and a record to discovery.

Several schemes, based upon the natural affinities of plants, have been devised. They may be regarded as so many versions of the one true system, for though they have been worked out by different methods, they agree in nearly all their grand divisions. The characters by which the primary groups have been determined are furnished by elementary tissues, and the most important organs of vegetation and reproduction. Regarding only the elementary structures, plants may be arranged under the heads of Cellular and Vascular, according to the absence or presence of regular vessels.

A more satisfactory arrangement results from a consideration of the different modes by which plants are propagated; some spring from true seeds, containing the rudimentary organs, called cotyledons; while others are developed from spores, in which no distinct organs can be traced. The former are said to be cotyledonous, and the latter acotyledonous, without cotyledons.

The number of cotyledons forms a natural, distinctive character. The first group of plants is subdivided into monocotyledonous, having one cotyledon, and dicotyledonous, having two cotyledons. The modes in which the roots are produced afford characters which confirm this arrangement; the young root of an acotyledon is heterohizal; that of a monocotyledon is endorhizal; and that of a dicotyledon, exorhizal. The three groups are further characterized by the stems; those of the first being acrogenous; those of the second, endogenous; and those of the third, exogenous.

Stemless plants are said to be thallogenous, and form a distinct section of the acotyledonous group. The venation of the leaves establishes the same great natural divisions, and similar results are obtained from a consideration of the flowers. Monocotyledons and dicotyledons being phaneroga-

mous, or flowering; and acotyledons, cryptogamous, or flowerless. The main divisions consist of asexual or flowerless plants, which includes thallagens and acrogens; and sexual or flowering plants include rhizogens, endogens, dictyogens gymnogens and exogens.

1st. Thallogens are flowerless plants, whose stems and leaves are indistinguishable; they include the alliances, as the algales, fungales and lichenales.

2d. Acrogens are flowering plants whose stems and leaves are distinguishable, the alliances are muscales, lycopodales and lilicales.

3d. Rhizogens are flowering plants, with fructification springing from a thallus; the orders are balanaphoracea, cytinacea and raffleciacea.

4th. Endogens are flowering plants with fructification springing from a stem, the wood of the stem youngest in the centre; a single cotyledon and the leaves parallel veined, permanent; the alliances are glumales, arales, palmares, hydralles, lialales, alismales, juncales, xridales, anoncales and orchiedales.

5th. Dictyogens are like endogens, except that the leaves are not veined, deciduous; the wood of the stem, when perennial, is arranged in a circle, with a central pith; the orders dioscoreacea, smilacea, philesiacea, trilliacea and roxburgiacea.

6th. Gymnogens are flowering plants, whose fructification springs from a stem, the wood of which is youngest at the circumference—always concentric—the cotyledons two or more, and the seeds quite naked; the orders are cycadeacea, pinacea, taxacea, gnetacea.

7th. Exogens are like gymnogens, except that the seeds are enclosed in seed vessels; they are distributed into four sub-classes.

The progress of systematic botany may conclude this attempt to elucidate its leading principles.—One of the earliest methodical arrangements was that of Cæsalpinas, a Roman physician, attached to the court of Pope Sixtus V. This was entirely artificial; and the same may be affirmed of the system of Gesner, Morison, Rivinus and Tournefort; that propounded by Tauonefaut was, for a long time, adopted by the French school, but was ultimately displaced by the attractive scheme of Linnæus, who must be looked upon as the great promulgator of the artificial method of classification; the first attempt at arranging plants according to their affinities was made by an English botanist, John Ray, in the year 1682; his scheme was necessarily very imperfect, for the number of plants then known was comparatively small, still, it was in its leading features correct, and has really formed the foundation of every later system. It was long ne-

glected, and did not receive the attention it deserved, until Jussien entered the field and developed Ray's views of the natural affinities in the vegetable kingdom.

Jussien's method was first made known in the year 1789, just eleven years after the death of Linnæus; since that time, the natural method has been advanced by the labors of de Candole, Brown, Endlicher and Lindly, and others.

Geographical botany treats of the manner in which plants are affected by climate and station, and endeavors to determine the conditions under which different families or species of plants are confined to certain zones of latitude and altitude. It is a study of great interest, and one which cannot be successfully prosecuted without an ultimate acquaintance with most of the sciences. Of course, so long as there are vast tracts of continents unexplored by botanical travelers, the knowledge upon which this department is founded must be imperfect.

Fossil botany investigates the nature of the plants found in a fossil state, in the various geological formations; it is, therefore, a branch of botany and geology.

The practical bearings of botany are most important, and are sometimes treated separately in manuals of the science, under the head of Economic Botany. All the principal plants affording food, timber, medicine, fibre, dye-stuffs and other useful products, are noticed under the names of the genera which include them, and for further details of structure and classification of plants, those wishing to become perfect in botany, I would recommend to them, with advantage, such works as "Lindley's Introduction to Botany," "Elements of Botany and Vegetable Kingdom," and the works of Balfour, Henfrey, Henslow, Oliver and Gray.

AGAINST THE SUBURBAN (STEAM) RAILWAY.—In the Senate to day Mr. Key presented a petition signed by Guy Thompson, Michael Duffy, N. C. Bateman, Clark Mills, Anton Ruppert, Sam Cook, Alfred Brooks. and others, property owners on the proposed "Suburban Railway," which is to run through C street, Maryland avenue, and the Bladensburg turnpike, protesting against the passage of the bill which has already passed the House, on the ground that the use of steam will endanger human life, and because another bill is pending to build a railroad over the same on which steam will not be used. Referred to the District Committee. —*Washington Weekly Star*.

Horticultural Hall is 383 feet long and 193 feet wide. Cost \$251,937.

Agricultural Calendar.**FARM WORK FOR JULY.**

In those localities where the MARYLAND FARMER circulates, the present number will reach its patrons in the midst of wheat-harvest. If our hints of last month were attended to, each one was fully prepared for harvest. We would suggest for the comfort of the laborers, that they be urged to begin work very early in the morning, and work late in the cool of evening, so as to have a good rest of one and a-half to two hours in mid-day—say from 1 to 3 o'clock. They ought to have an early breakfast, say seven o'clock, occupying twenty minutes; dinner punctually at one, and a snack at night. Fresh and salt meats with plenty of vegetables, and soup with good bread at breakfast and dinner. It is laborious and enervating work and when the hireling is well cared for he will be fully satisfied and do his work better and the work will be satisfactory. The little extra expense will be well compensated for by the extra work performed.

Put the wheat as cut, in shocks unbound or if bound into sheaves, let it be set in dozens, and in a day or so, hauled to the barn or shocked. Rake the field immediately and haul the raked wheat to the barn. Secure as speedily as possible the crop against rains. Take warning by last year and let it remain as short a time as possible in the field, so as to save it from loss by storms, and the continual depredations of birds and animals. If you mean to get it out in the field, set about threshing directly harvest is over. Be sure to cut your wheat before it gets out of the dough-state. It is a ruinous plan to let wheat get dead ripe before it is harvested.

To such as may want a wheat fan at a low price, and suitable to small crops of from 100 to 500 bushels, let us recommend the new Centennial Fan, just manufactured by Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, mentioned specially elsewhere in our columns. It is light and handy, strong and easily adjusted, and just the thing for small ordinary sized farms. It is in its action very similar to the incomparable old Montgomery fan, and made by one of the brothers Montgomery who built that popular winnowing machine.

TOBACCO.

Finish planting tobacco as soon as possible, and pack the crop of last year.

CORN.

Work the corn crop often, keep it clean and plant pumpkins amongst it if not done already. They may be planted up to the 10th of the month.

GRASS FOR HAY.

Cut and cure the grass crops as soon as they come into flower.

BUCK-WHEAT.

This is a good time to sow buck-wheat.

MILLET AND CORN BROADCAST OR IN DRILLS.

Sow millet and corn either broadcast or in drills for green feeding or for winter provender. Sow on well prepared, highly manured or fertilized ground and you will be more than repaid for your labor and outlay. The advantages of having a good supply of these forage crops cannot be fully estimated.

LATE POTATOES.

It is not too late to plant potatoes for winter use if the ground be in good tilth and rich. Those that are growing ought to be often stirred with the cultivator and kept free from grass and weeds. About once a fortnight sprinkle the vines heavily with a mixture of 1 part ashes, 1 part plaster, 1 part salt and two parts of slacked lime. If the famed Bug comes meet him with Paris Green, best quality 50 cents per lb. mixed with 10 lbs. of meal or flour and use the "sprinkler," a good new invention for rapid and safe distribution of this poison for the destruction of the Bug. Any way it is used be careful and not let it come in contact with your flesh. It is dangerous to man as well as destructive to the insect, but it can with caution and care be used without any trouble or danger to those who scatter it either dry or in liquid form. An old gallon measure or lard can with a cover to it and holes in the bottom like the nossle to a watering pot can be made to answer effectually all purposes in scattering Paris Green over the vines. There are several newly invented implements for sprinkling in the dry state or in liquid form this subtle poison—Paris Green. "Peck's Improved Liquid Atomizer" is highly recommended by all who used it the past year. It distributes in liquid form the substances used for destroying insects of all sorts, and is used not only for the poisons, but for cleansing plants from insects, with carbolic soap and acid, gas-tar, salt water, &c.

Allen's Bug Exterminator, is another invention for this purpose, low priced and simple and we think, as good as any for using the poisons in a dry state. It is light and easily worked by a boy, consisting of a bellows, a receptacle for the Paris Green, and a spout through which the material is scattered

over the vines or plants by the action of the bellows. There are also others, varying from \$3 to \$15, and all seem well adapted to the purpose of destroying this terrible enemy of the potato, tomato and other plants; any farmer who has a half acre in potatoes would more than save in one season the cost of any one these implements, in saving time, labor, immunity from danger, and in the preservation of the crop. Those who fear the loss of time, the labor and the expense as well as the hazard, now attending the growing of a crop of Irish potatoes, ought to grow largely of the sweet potatoe. It is not too late yet to set out plants, and the Bug has not, from some unknown cause, yet attacked this delicious root. They bring in market more per bushel than their congener—the Irish—and are more universally popular in the Middle and Southern States. In the north they are greatly esteemed as an esculent, and command in winter high prices. They yield more per acre of merchantable product; are easily preserved during winter, and after the saleable potatoes are taken from the land, there always is left a large supply of small roots, that will furnish quantities of nutritious and fat-forming food for hogs, who can root and cater for themselves, and so daily improving in growth and health, as almost to repay, by the consumption of the refuse of the crop left in the soil, for the labor and expense of growing the crop.

How strange that this valuable crop, so easily, and inexpensively every way, grown, and so profitable, should be neglected and only planted on a small scale, except in certain localities. Of course a light rich sandy or loamy soil under warm southern suns as its preferred home, but it is clearly demonstrated that it can be grown in perfection and kept over winter in the cold north and in the far north-west. Where the Irish will grow the sweet potato can be raised successfully also.

STOCK.

Look well to stock of all kinds; give cows good pasture; dip your sheep, and let them have salt and tar; keep the young hogs growing and give them some grain daily. Let the weaning calves have young grass, shade and pure water, and all the milk you can spare with once or twice a good drink of thick meal gruel, if you desire to have them of large size and good form at an early age. Thus treated they will be worth at a year old more than others at 3 years old, kept after the too common mode.

ROOT CROPS.

Beets, parsnips, mangolds and carrots must be kept clean and well stirred to have the soil friable. Ruta Bagas ought to have been sown last month, or may now be transplanted as they are thinned during a moist spell. The Hybrid turnips such as

Aberdeen, Dale's Hybrid, &c., can be sown during this month, on rich well prepared ground. Dust the young plants with a mixture of dry ashes, or plaster, soot and flour of sulphur to drive off the fly.

PEACH, PLUMB AND CHERRY TREES.

Cut off the dead or diseased limbs and burn. Make war at every opportunity upon briars, brambles, bushes and weeds on the farm. On no account allow the weeds along the fences to ripen their seeds. This is the best time to get rid of briars and troublesome weeds, by cutting them while the sun is scorchingly hot, and if sprouts put up, let the sheep have access to them when tender and they will keep them cropt as often as they appear, and thus become so exhausted as to die out. Most of these pests are easily destroyed by sheep, if they can get at them when the shoots are young and tender.

Woodlawn, Va., Farmers' Club.

We find in the *Virginia Sentinel*, the report of proceedings of June meeting of this old useful society, in Fairfax County, C. Gillingham President, and N. W. Pierson, Secretary; meeting held at the house of Capt. W. Snowden, Saturday, June 3d.

The wives and daughters of these farmers also have an organization called the Housekeepers' society, which meets at the same time and place with the club; so that the announcement is, members of both houses present.

In addition to the ordinary farming business, these societies considered and discussed the finance question in its vital bearing on the prosperity of agriculture.

Col. Edward Daniels introduced the subject, in the form of preamble and resolutions, the principal points of which are contained in the following:

WHEREAS, An ample supply of the requisite tools is essential to the success of all industrial interests and especially to the farmer, and whereas the most important of all tools, money, is now monopolized, and its price so enormously increased as to render it difficult to obtain, and so expensive, if obtained, as to leave the farmer no profit after paying for the use thereof; therefore, in the opinion of this club, all laws which tend to make the tool of universal use, (money,) scarce and dull, are ruinous to the farmer, by depressing industry, undermining the value of land and its products.

The industry of the country cannot pay above 3 per cent. interest, and that should be the legal rate where no interest is mentioned.

The Col. illustrated the subject at considerable length, when it was deferred for further consideration.

Strawberries and cherries, of fine quality and size, were on exhibition, together with sweet flowers.

The critical committee appointed for the next place of meeting were A. W. Harrison, S. Pulman and D. Buckman.

Adjourned to meet at the house of Taylor W. Blunt, on Saturday, July 1.

Importance of Tree Planting.

Much has been said and written—much remains to be said—on the importance and value of general tree planting in our country; as our forests are being rapidly cut away and destroyed. Increasing the quantity of tree-growing will enhance the success and profits of agriculture, will promote the health of the people, and increase the water-powers of the country; all of this, by increasing and equalizing the amount of rain-fall, thereby, preventing to some extent, droughts and sudden floods.

The following from the Philadelphia Evening Star, is well worthy of the attention of our readers:

NATIONAL FOREST CONVENTION.

Sea Grove, Cape May County, N. J., May 27.

The vigorous steps taken by Mr. Alex. Whilldin and his friends at the recent meeting held here to secure a national forest convention at this place at some time during the coming season were truly commendable. They show that Mr. Whilldin is determined to realize his ideal of making Sea Grove the centre of influences for the benefit of the material wealth of our country and for humanity, as well as a religious rest resort at the sea-side.

Few who have not given thought and study to this question of forests have any idea how vast and how varied, and how complicated, are the interests involved in it. Of late years there have been bewildering broadsides of statistics fired off at the people relative to the excessive drain on the forests for fuel and for land and naval architecture. The need of cutting with more care, of wholesale replanting, of scientific and vigorous steps to prevent the appalling destruction of forests by fires, are all of very great importance in respect to the conservation of the consumption above referred to.

More subtle and more powerful still, however, is the baneful influence of this work of deforesting on climatic elements. "Water is wealth" and woodlands are the only regulations of the rainfall. Excessive droughts and excessive freshets follow each other like demons of destruction. They have well nigh ruined our wealth of hydraulic power stored up in the streams for manufacturing purposes. In each of these departments of agriculture, transportation and skilled industry we suffer an annual loss of hundreds of millions of dollars.

We need the cooling influence of the forests to restore the former meteorological conditions of frequent gentle rains, instead of violent ones at longer intervals. These and other factors of the public health can be controlled only by intelligent sylviculture. Action is needed by the general government and by States on this great subject. The people also need to learn that every step taken

in these needed reforms will pay them individually as they proceed. The sale from thinnings for hoop poles, railway ties and telegraph poles, etc., can be made to pay those who enter on tree planting during the first three to ten years better than almost any other rural industry.

The trees left growing will continue to accumulate wealth on a corresponding ratio of gain. Hence the heresy of Sir Boyle Roach, "What has posterity done for us?" does not apply here. It will "pay" the American in his day to plant trees. The advance in tangible saleable value of real estate in town and country, by beautifying the same, is also a hundred fold the cost of tree planting in a half-score of years thereafter.

GEO. MAY POWELL.

Farming the Most Uniform Business.

All business callings are more or less dependent upon all others and on contingences, liable to various vicissitudes; but it is safe to affirm that the business of careful, thorough farming is subject to fewer of these uncertainties than any other pursued by man.

It is true, that persistent, energetic, honest efforts leads generally to final success in almost all classes of business operations; but we have assurance of Holy Writ that "seed time and harvest" shall surely be enjoyed by the prudent, faithful farmer.

The operations of nature are uniform and stable, one year with another; and the growth of vegetables and animals is not as precarious as the more artificial adventures of fallable man in his various speculations.

The effects of sun, air and moisture upon seeds and vegetable growth are uniform and inevitable, being controlled by infinite wisdom and power; while manufactures, commerce and the professions are subject, entirely, to the finite wisdom of man in his selfishness.

None others come so near the Creator, and none others work in such constant intimacy with God, as the farmer.

From this he should take courage and feel the superior dignity of his profession, and aim to make the best and highest use of all his faculties in pursuing it.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says one of the effects of breaking the whiskey rings of the country has been a large increase in Internal Revenue receipts. For the month of April the increase has been over \$3,500,000 as compared with the same month last year, which can be attributed to no other cause than the faithfulness and vigilance which now mark the collections of this revenue.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of members of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Society was held in Baltimore, on Tuesday the 1st of June, to consider the propriety of procuring new site and grounds for their fairs and exhibitions; A. B. Davis, in the chair, and T. B. Dorsey, Secretary.

Not a very large number of members were present, and it was a matter of regret that more farmers were not present to deliberate on the subject.

President Davis opened the meeting by urging the proposed change from Pimlico to the Winan's property, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and it was understood that Company was favorable to, and would aid the enterprise.

Mr. Davis strongly recommended it, saying that the site contemplated could not be surpassed by any in the country. Its proximity to the railroad would make the grounds frequented by thousands of persons who have not attended an exhibition of the Society for many years. All Baltimore could be transported there in two hours, and at much less cost than to Pimlico. Its contiguity to the Patapsco was also a decided advantage. At that point the depth of the Patapsco was six feet, and by dredging could be made nine feet, and cattle could be transported directly to the grounds. He thought that no better place can be obtained for the uses of the Society. This, he said, brings up the main question, "shall the Society live or die?"

All depends upon what the Society will determine, and he thought to select an eligible site where the exhibitions would again become popular would be the easiest way of solving the question. If the members make an effort the work can be done. Two hundred and fifty annual members at the present low rate of membership, together with what Pimlico would bring, will secure the ground. Much of the material to put the place in order can be removed from Pimlico.

Mr. Davis read a letter from President Garrett, who states that he will lay the subject before the meeting of the Board of Directors of the road, and would do all in his power to secure the location for a reasonable figure. He thinks that the Company will co-operate with the Association to that end.

Mr. Devries thought that in the event of the Association vacating Pimlico, the title to the property reverts to the city and State, and the Association could not dispose of it to its benefit. It was stated, however, that if such difficulty exist, it would cheerfully be removed by the parties concerned.

Mr. Dawson Lawrence, of Howard County, urged the purchase of the new site, believing it to be in every way desirable. Messrs. Joseph H. Rie- man, R. D. Maynard and James L. McLane also spoke in favor of the proposed change. Mr. C. Irving Ditty offered resolutions setting forth that the change would be very desirable in every respect, if not essential to the life of the Society, and requesting the Executive Committee to take steps to consummate the matter. The resolutions were adopted.

The Executive Committee, who have the matter in charge, met on the next Tuesday to receive a report from a sub-committee appointed to visit the Winan's farm, at Mr. Garrett's invitation.

VALUE OF ROOTS AS FEED.

Last spring we published the following in the *Maryland Farmer*, on the usefulness of *Roots* for feeding stock in winter; and the same suggestions are just as good now; and it will be wise for Farmers, during this and the next month, to make liberal preparations for raising a plenty of that good, succulent food.

Beets, Carrots and Parsnips should be planted during this or early next month, in rich, mellow, deep-plowed land. Ruta-bagas and Turnips may be put in several weeks later; but should have well-harrowed, pulverized soil:

PRACTICAL REMARKS ON ROOTS.

In his excellent treatise, on Turnips, Mr. Landreth says:

"The value of succulent food, in a hygienic point of view, to man, and to animals which minister to his wants, need not be commented on. All who have paid attention to the subject agree in opinion as to its advantages, indeed, its absolute necessity, if the preservation of health be studied."

Of course, taking animals off the green and succulent food, of summer and autumn, and confining them exclusively to the dry food ordinarily fed in winter, cannot be wholly beneficial, in fact, must be more or less detrimental. Therefore, every judicious farmer will provide, in season, for a proper supply of roots to feed his animals in winter. For this purpose, turnips are the most common. But, for milch cows, and for horses, carrots are preferable. Horses are very fond of carrots; and if they have from one to two pecks per day, it will keep them in better health, more lively, and with loose hides and smooth, glossy coats of hair. Beets and carrots are better for milch cows than any of the turnip family; but the latter are just as good for oxen and young stock. Also, potatoes are good for stock, in winter.

There are a number of varieties, of all the above named roots, from which selection may be made; and now is the time for farmers to begin looking out for them.

GARDEN WORK.



GARDEN WORK FOR JULY.

July is a month which brooks no delay in any work necessary to be done in the garden. Embrace the first showery season to plant out winter cabbages, Broccoli, Cauliflower, and Endive. The ground for these should be deeply spaded or plowed, highly manured with rotted putrescent manure, and also in addition, a dressing of phosphatic fertilizer and also of plaster, salt and ashes or bone dust in equal parts, at the rate of 3 bushels of the mixture to the acre; amongst the cabbage be sure to have a good portion of the savoy and a few red cabbage for pickles and slaw.

Bunch Beans and marrow fat Peas. Sow a few rows of each for use in September. *Savoy Cabbage.* Seed of the green curled savoy may yet be sown early in the month.

Early Turnips and Beets for winter—May be sown.

Corn—Plant a few rows for late roasting ears.

Lettuce and Radish—Set out cos-lettuce plants and sow seeds. Sow Radishes of the Chinese-Rose, Spanish or large white turnip varieties.

Egg-plants, Tomato, Peppers.—Plants of these for late crops may be set out by the 10th of this month.

Watering and Weeding—During a dry time water freely; it is better to give plants twice a week a good heavy watering than to give a sprinkling each evening. This is weed month and every weed as it appears should be exterminated or the gardener will fail to do his whole duty.

Budding.—Plums and cherries can be budded during the month, and Pears can be inoculated toward its close.

Herbs.—Gather herbs and dry them in the shade; when dry, tie them up or put in paper bags and hang in a dry place free from much dust. Slips and roots of herbs may now be set out, taking care to water them well until they get well rooted.

Tansy, is a useful and valuable herb, that ought to be in every garden because of its medicinal qualities. It can be taken up in bunches, and set out now. It is perennial and hardy and will soon spread.

Mint.—Another very valuable medicinal herb that should be found in quantities on every farm. Who does not these hot days feel refreshed by the smell of this aromatic little plant, which with a few accessories recuperates quickly the exhausted energies, and gives new life and vigor to the enfeebled. Plant mint by the old house-spring,—there seems to be the spot where of all others on the farm it seems most to delight to have for its home: mint is used for many purposes and in various ways in cookery and in sickness. The three most common ways, are in poultices, julaps and sauces for lamb.

THE FAMEUSE APPLE.—The Fameuse or “Snow-apple” is always a favorite with those who happen to have a tree of it, for family use. It is also a good variety owing to its bright color and fair size for the table. The tree, also, is quite productive and healthy. It is supposed to be of Canadian origin, and is called Pomme de Neige by the French speaking residents there. The following is Warder’s description: “Tree vigorous, productive; shoots red; foliage dark, abundant. Fruit medium, round, regular; color deep red, except where part of the apple has been shaded by a leaf. Dots minute, basin medium, regular, eye very small, closed; cavity wide, wavy green; stem short; core medium, closed; seeds numerous, pointed, brown. Flesh snowy white, very tender, fine grained, juicy; flavor sub acid, mild, delicately perfumed, not rich. Quality good. Use, dessert, kitchen and market. Season, October to December.

CULTURE OF CORN.—We have previously advised that corn should be well plowed while small, and brought to a stand at the earliest practicable moment. Plow deeply, and, if not too dry, closely from now until laying-by time. We believe in deep plowing. The last plowing given corn should not be so deep as the two previous; and the ground should be left as level as possible. It is a good idea to run about once in every row with a cultivator just a few days after the last plowing.—*Arkansas Grange.*

WHEAT.—The prospects of a large yield from the wheat crop were never better in this county. Gentlemen who have traveled in different sections of the State say that the wheat of the Peninsula is, by far, the best they have seen.—*Centreville Rec.*

Very Attractive Real Estate.

Druid Hill Park is now very beautiful and attractive; the avenues and thoroughfares leading to it, and to the sections of the city contiguous thereto, are being handsomely improved; Eutaw Place and Linden Avenue, with other localities are already very charming, so that *that* section is now one of the most valuable and desirable suburbs of Baltimore, with the convenience of several lines of street cars leading directly to it; all these favorable circumstances constitute this equal to any, if not the finest, property, for pleasant residences, now in the market.

For this reason Mr. Ezra Whitman has finally concluded to sell a portion of his elegant home-
stead property, in that locality, as follows:

Having about 4 acres, or 1000 front feet, in this locality, I would dispose of one entire half, say either the Linden Avenue, or Eutaw Place front.

These grounds are all beautifully laid out in gravelled Walks and Drives, and contain thousands of ornamental Trees, Plants and Flowers, all of which will be sold with the property if desired.

The improvements on this part of the property with the ground in fee valued at \$112,000. Terms half cash and the balance in one year.

The Linden Avenue has 550 front feet, 150 deep and is improved with Grapery, Green Houses, Carriage House and other buildings with a great variety of Trees, Shrubs, Fruit and Flowers; altogether, valued at \$88,000 which will be sold on the same terms as the Eutaw Place front. There is no other piece of property in or around Baltimore so much admired, and the rapid increase in value of grounds in this vicinity should commend this property to the attention of Capitalists; and persons having money to invest cannot place it where it will be *more absolutely safe and sure to increase in value*. This property will be in the market only a few days, and those desiring to purchase will apply at once to

E. WHITMAN, No. 145 W. Pratt Street.

Since the warm, pleasant weather has set in, evening promenades have become very fashionable in Rockville. The only disagreeable feature of the exercises is an occasional tune by some hungry mosquito.—*Rockville Advocate*.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The June number of this Journal is at hand, and its contents are all that a farmer, seeking useful and entertaining matter, could desire. Indeed, every man in all this section of country, who cultivates the soil, would save money by subscribing to it, and heeding its contents. It is well edited, and has some highly talented contributors.—*Maryland Gazette*.

McDonogh School Commencement.

On Saturday the 27th of May, ult., we took a trip on the Western Maryland Railroad to McDonogh station to attend the second annual commencement of McDonogh Farm School, located about a mile from the station, on the splendid "Foxleigh farm," of some 800 acres, about 300 of it timber, the balance plow, meadow and pasture land.

The day was very fine, the country was charming clothed in fresh foliage, rich green fields, and many-colored flowers, giving happiness to the large number of persons who filled the cars, going to enjoy the occasion of the commencement; we saw many promising fields of wheat, rye and other grains with handsome, odorous fields of clover; in some localities were to be seen fine herds of cattle, including several good Alderneys & Jerseys. We passed the handsome little towns of Oakland, Arlington, Greenwood, Pikesville and others, where thrift generally seems to be following the plowman, in his labors to feed the people.

At the school we were cordially received by S. H. Taggart, Esq., the President; Col. Wm. Allan, the Principal; and H. C. Dallam, Esq., the Secretary. We met there also Prof. Clarke, of the Baltimore City College, and many others. There are about 50 pupils in attendance, boys from 14 to 17 years of age. They acquitted themselves creditably in singing, declamation, and speaking dialogues, argumentative and humorous. The boys, clad in grayish, suitable uniform dress, were orderly, happy and intelligent.

Col. Allan, the principal and superintendent, seems to be an excellent disciplinarian, intelligent, and well fitted for the place; and we have no doubt the students will become efficient farmers; besides their book studies the boys are required regularly to do work in fields, garden and orchard.

We saw on the place some large luxuriant fields of clover, which in time will furnish splendid soil for wheat and other grains, of which we saw some good crops; nothing like clover to bring up exhausted land.

On the whole, we are satisfied this school can be made a highly useful institution to the vicinity and state, if the proper boys are selected as students; particularly if such are selected as the generous donor of this splendid bequest, designed should be educated here—that is, poor boys, whose pecuniary means are so slim as to disable them to obtain an education otherwise; and we trust that only such will be allowed to share it, and that the privileges may not be absorbed by the children of those who are able to pay for education at other places.

Mr. J. Morrison Harris, in a happy little speech, presented two books to two boys who had earned them as an award for special excellence in their studies. Masters Russell & Smith; altogether, we were much pleased.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

BY GENERAL A. M. WINN.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1876.

COL. D. S. CURTISS:—*Dear Sir:* The June number of the MARYLAND FARMER is before me. I have only glanced over its pages, and find it well filled with articles useful to every body as well as the farmer. It is a valuable paper, which will bear binding, and should find a place in every farmer's library, for every farmer should have a good selection of books.

EIGHTY-FOUR HOURS

from the city of New York. The great excitement is over; passengers have made the trip, and are now safe in the Palace Hotel. It is truly a wonderful achievement. Wonders follow so quick upon the heels of each other, that we cease to be astonished; we simply ask what next? and wait for an answer; I will not venture to say a trip to New York, in a balloon, will be next, but it will be before prudent men, like you and others, shall have gone to the spirit land.

FRUIT—FRUIT—FRUIT.

What a country this is for fruit! We have now in market delicious strawberries, raspberries, cherries, apricots, gooseberries, apples of last year and this year, lying side by side, for sale; both pretty good. Soon we shall have peaches, and the seckle pear, with other fruits to tempt the appetite and tap the pocket.

We are told, through the papers, that Centennial fruit venders have made bargains for all the Bartlett pears they can get, for Philadelphia.

OUR OYSTER MARKET

is delightful. The Eastern oysters planted here have grown so well that we can see no difference between them and the Baltimore oyster; while our small California oyster is so much improved by bedding, that many prefer them; the copper taste in them becomes less and less every year. They are a great luxury; we use them in abundance the year round. The Eastern sell at 50 cts. per dozen, while the California are 10 cts.

OUR FISH MARKET

is well supplied with the finest fish, and the greatest variety. Our Fish Commissioners have deposited in the rivers a large quantity of shad eggs and some young shad; a few have been caught, but very few. The Chinamen have been in a habit of catching the minnows of all kinds of fish, with which they feed their ducks and manure their gardens; that has been stopped by act of Legislature, making them use larger meshes in their nets.

OUR GRAIN CROP

will be immense this season. The Grangers are managing their affairs so well that they will be able to ship their grain through their own houses, conducted by the Executive Committee of the State Grange.

Friend Curtiss, that is a much greater institution than we ever dreamed of, when you first started out on a prospecting tour to organize Granges. You deserve great credit for your efforts in that direction. I wonder if people ever think of that.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY

will soon be working side by side with the Grangers. We have sent a petition for a dispensation to open and conduct a Council in this city; the signers are about half and half of farmers and mechanics. I have so much on hand in the way of reforms, it will be almost impossible to devote much time to the Sovereigns; but I will see it fairly started before leaving it, to be conducted by new men. We have very few organizers among us.

THE SENATE OF UNITED MECHANICS

has fitted up fine rooms at 603 Washington Street, in this city, where new organizations can meet without disturbance and very little expense. The Order has not succeeded like the Grangers, it needs the *female* element to make it interesting; *that* is a great feature in the Grangers and Good Templers; their increase in number and interest goes to prove the wisdom of its introduction.

OUR GOLD AND SILVER

production is rapidly increasing, showing that we have only commenced prospecting. It is proposed to exhibit ten millions of silver, and the same amount in gold, at the Centennial. This will open the wondering eyes of Europeans as well as our own people east of here. The piles of those precious metals in this city have become so common, that none but strangers notice them, and they soon get tired of the sight.

ROCKVILLE.—Mr. William H. Rabbit, one of Rockville's most famous anglers, has lately placed a number of Black Bass in the waters of Rock Creek, just below this town. We fear they may not remain there, however, any longer than it will take them to find their way out.—*Advocate*.

CENTENNIAL EGG.—Mr. Julius Neuwahl, has a centennial hen, who has been trying herself to see how small an egg she could bring forth. He presented us with one last week, which we will place with those already in our possession. We are saving them for the 28th of June.—*Frederick Examiner*.

Live Stock Register.**Chapters of Retributive Horrors.**

He was paralyzed with an awful nightmare—he wished and stroved to cry out or run for escape, but could not—his arms were stretched out in painful tension, and had been so for hours, but he could not withdraw them; his neck had been twisted, for hours, over his shoulder, in one position, till his whole body shook and quivered in an agony of pain; he could not scream, nor move his head for relief—resistless clamps were upon him; and as his waking eyes, almost straining from their sockets, gazed out on the darkness and began to gain power of vision, he beheld, dimly, a terrible, fiery horse, with mouth wide open, blowing sulphurous flames, slowly but firmly approaching him, and he, paralyzed, prostrate, and unable to flee.

The faithful carriage horse, that had been cruelly checked tightly up all day, had broken the check reins; and now, in his anger and might, was charging fiercely upon his driver, who had so shamefully tormented him in the wicked pride of making him look showy, by checking his head and neck up in one painful position for long hours together. But he is *awake now!*

May all drivers suffer even a more terrible nightmare, who so misuse their noble, faithful horses and mules.

Then, that other low fellow found himself tied close to a solid post, his back against it, a cord around his body and legs, and a telegraph wire across his nose, and wound tightly around the post behind him, so that he could not move at all, except to swing his arms frantically about him; before him, at a short distance, stood a huge, angry mule, skillfully darting his heels at his face, a little nearer every shot; sweat and blood and froth were pouring from his mouth and nose, in very fright, and terror, and pain. He woke from a dream in a sleep, in his wagon box, to see his poor mules checked up with bridle so tight as to cut the poor animals mouth till it was raw and bloody, while its head and neck were trembling and cramped up

in pain; and a deep, warning voice said, “loosen the check to relieve the suffering animal, and see thou do torment him no more.”

There are many others who may take a hint from the moral of these scenes; this unfair and cruel checking up horses is one of the most outrageous abuses. But there are many other cruelties practiced toward our kind, faithful dumb animals.

And many farmers, too, will and ought to see frightful nightmares of famine, who so unwisely impoverish and “run down” their lands by *bad tillage*—continually taking from them, but returning to them nothing to enrich them.

To Cure Rams of Butting.

It is known that rams get very savage in butting one another often, even doing fatal injury sometimes.

We have somewhere seen a cure suggested, which, though very laughable in the operation, is said to be effective.

Tie a small cord around the neck; run it along the top of the back to the rump; tie another small cord around the body just forward of the hind legs, making a loop for a crupper under the tail, to keep the cord in place on the back; then to the crupper, at the tail, fasten one end of a stick, like a walking cane, long enough, so that the other end will drag on the ground.

Now watch his movements, when he meets his antagonist, and don't laugh, till the sport ends—they always back up or run backward a few steps in order to get a good, heavy bunt; but when he does this, he finds that the stick punches him behind, and he forgets the butting, and turns around to see who is poking him behind; this interference breaks up the butting match, and now you may laugh if you can, to see the surprised air and dumfounderment of the dumb brute; but this tackle is sure to cure, if applied.—*Exchange.*

SHEEP DOGS.—Last week a gentleman near Manassas Junction lost twenty-four sheep and nine lambs in one night. This destruction of property was caused by one worthless cur, which was killed by the authorities of the county. We trust that the owner of the animal will be made to pay the full value of the animals killed.

We have given up almost all hope of seeing this dog-nuisance abated, which is the source of such prodigious losses to our farmers.—*Norfolk Paper.*

☞ If there is a “happy land of canine” we would like to see about three score of Reynoldsville dogs migrate thither.—[*Reynolds Herald.*]

Beautiful Specimens of Wool.

We received a visit from our old and valued friend, Col. George Gale, of Still Pond, Kent Co., Md., in the early part of June, who left with us some fine specimens of wool, clipped from the flock of the Messrs. Grey, (three brothers,) of Kent County, who have been located in that section for about six months, having bought the fine farm of Samuel Roseberry, Esq. These gentlemen are practical sheep breeders—Cotswolds and Lincolns, number some 150, and have sold quite a number of lambs to farmers around that section of the State.

The Brothers Grey were formerly of New York and the sheep were brought from the country around Ottawa, Canada, and are represented as splendid specimens. The Colonel estimates that about 1,200 pounds of wool were clipped from 100 of the sheep.

If it were not for the horde of miserable curs that infest the county, sheep-raising would become a prominent and profitable branch of husbandry in that section.

We have ever been the inveterate haters of worthless dogs, and think we do not arrogate too much to ourselves in saying, we believe our persistent efforts to suppress the nuisance and promote sheep-husbandry, has had a good effect on the public sentiment, and contributed, not a little, to the enactment of the law for the encouragement of that industry, passed by the Legislature at its last session.

The coming amongst our people of intelligent farmers from the North and from abroad, infuses new life into Maryland agriculture. The new stock and superior breeds of animals, with the skill of keeping them properly, will be of wonderful advantage to our old standards and the young, who otherwise would become like their fathers, "set in their ways," and keep on forever in the old humdrum, slipshod style. We welcome all enterprising men who come to our borders, and feel sure that their successes will bring more immigration as soon as they make known to their friends the facts, that old Maryland is not slow to show hospitality and kindness to all worthy new-comers, and that she is full of treasures, of land and water, many of which are undeveloped yet; that except for dogs it is the paradise of sheep, where they require little or no feed except that the pasture affords, and shelter only occasionally during a few days in winter.

Those who keep large flocks of valuable sheep, of course, will have shepherd dogs, and they will, if well trained, as effectually keep off the curs, as they do in the Highlands of Scotland, or as they

guard the folds in Australia, from wolves and other enemies.

Some of the specimens of the wool presented us, of the Lincolnshire breed, measured 13 inches, and was fine and soft. Those from the Cotswold were very fine, curly and 10 inches long. They were not specially selected, but taken indiscriminately from fleeces. It is gratifying to see what deep interest Col. Gale continues to take in the welfare of his fellow-agriculturists, and in all that appertains to the honor and prosperity of Maryland.

Horses for Farmers.

For the ordinary American farmer, who cultivates the average-sized farm of about 100 acres, in a variety of crops, a breed of horses is required suited to the heavy work of the farm, the hauling of crops to market, and also possessing the fleetness desirable in carriage horses.

Such farmers cannot afford to keep separate teams for draught and carriage purposes. They want horses which, when hitched to the plow, will move with unyielding strength through sod and stubble, will draw the wagon loaded with grain, hay, corn or roots to the barn or stack, the loaded manure wagon over the soft, yielding earth; that will force the reaper through the stoutest grain, or the mower through the thickest grass; that will move wagons heavily laden with the farm products to market, and at the same time, when the farmer wishes them to get over the ground rapidly, with carriage or light wagon, will be on hand.

Some will say that the farmer has no business with fast horses. If he has not, we should like to know who has. He is generally located miles from his market town, whither he is often obliged to go several times a week, to market, on business, to church or lectures, and he cannot afford to waste much of his valuable time on the road.

Frequently he is on the road in winter, when the mercury is in the vicinity of zero, and he wants no team with a snail's pace then; and often, in summer, he is miles from home, and an approaching shower makes it important that he should *outstrip the wind*. At such times, if he has a horse, or a team that will make a mile under four minutes, he will appreciate it.

We would here say, that a farmer should never have a horse that will go his mile under three minutes, for he himself, or his growing boys, will sometimes be strongly tempted to trials of speed with those professional gamblers who are to be met with in every town, and who are more dangerous to the good, moral and business habits of farmers and their sons, than almost any other influences, save that of the grog-shops.

In mingling with farmers the past season, we have been pleased to observe that many of them understand this want and are trying to meet it.—*Am. Rural Home.*

Sheep to Clean Lands.

Many think the only advantages of sheep are in their wool-producing properties, forgetting that they multiply with great rapidity, doubling the flock annually; and in this climate taking care mainly of themselves, if good winter pasturage and proper shelter are afforded.

There is, however, another use for sheep, which we have found by experience to be of great advantage in good farming. They are the best weed and thistle exterminators a farmer can have. They keep the pasturage free from these pests of the farm.

We recollect of hearing, twenty years ago or more, that the late Richard Gentry, of Pettis Co., Mo., had a farm of 7,000 acres, and that not a weed could be seen upon it. We did not put much faith in the report, and determined to visit the farm to see whether the report was true. We did visit the farm, and such a model of neatness and cleanliness in farming we never saw before. But it was not long before we discovered to what it was attributable. Mr. Gentry kept several thousand Merino sheep. These he transferred from field to field, as he saw proper, and they nibbled down the weeds, and kept the pastures free of them. He told us that a dozen men, constantly engaged, could not keep the weeds under subjection like this flock of sheep.

But, in clearing land, sheep are still more valuable. They will keep down the sprouts and shrubs much better than men can do with the best tools. They give them no rest. As soon as a new bud or leaf shows itself, it is nipped off. Hazel, sassafras, sumach—everything is compelled to surrender.—They give them no chance for life—no quarter.—Every time they make an effort for new life, they are remorselessly cut down. If farmers want to clear land, or free it from weeds, and sprouts and foul growth, sheep are their best aids. Farmers can well afford to keep sheep free of charge the year round, for the work they perform for them.—If farmers are not able to buy sheep, it will be money in their pockets to keep their neighbors' sheep without charge. They never can have neat farms without them. The reason they are not kept by every farmer is, that dogs are so destructive to them. They furnish the best animal food. A family can eat a sheep without letting the meat spoil. More mutton and less fat bacon would be better for farmers.

But farmers can keep sheep, even with dogs around them, if they will take some precautionary measures. If a number of large bells are put upon sheep, the noise produced when dogs are in sight,

will drive them away. They want to do the destruction so no one will know it. If sheep are kept with cattle, and dogs pursue them, instinct teaches them to run to the cattle for protection; and, if the dogs still pursue, the cattle will fight off the dogs. This we have seen done. But to make the keeping of sheep doubly sure, a yard near the house or stable, with a high fence to inclose the sheep at night, is what is needed. The sheep will soon get accustomed to coming to their sleeping quarters, and it will not make much labor to securely inclose them every night.—*Colman's Rural World*.

LIVE STOCK.—A gentlemen had five daughters. The first married a man by the name of Poor, the second a Mr. Little, the third a Mr. Short, the fourth a Mr. Brown, and the fifth a Mr. Hogg. At the wedding ceremony of the latter, the old gentleman said to his guests: "I have taken great pains to educate my daughters, so that they may act well their parts in life, and from their advantages and improvement I had fondly hoped that they would do honor to the whole family; and now I find that all my pains, care and education have amounted to nothing more than a Poor, Little, Short, Brown Hogg."

A REMARKABLE SOW.—Mr. John G. Lilley, of Littleton, Colorado, notes a most remarkable growth in one of his hogs. The animal is a sow of the Poland-China and Berkshire cross. She was weighed early in October last at 365 lbs., and thirty days after, so rapid was her growth, she was again weighed, when she turned the scale at 535 lbs., having gained an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day during the thirty days.

THE PEACH BIRD.—We regret to state that these birds have made their appearance in our county. One of our fruit growers informs us that he first discovered them on his place last Sabbath: he describes them as being larger than our sparrow, yellow in appearance, and beautiful singers. They do not confine themselves to peaches, but are feeding upon pears, or any other fruit that they can swallow.—*Centreville Record*.

DEATH OF A PREMIUM COW.—We regret to learn that Mr. George W. Cramer, residing on East Church St., on Thursday evening last, lost one of his premium Alderney cows, valued at \$125. She was seven years old, and has just had her seventh calf. For several years she has taken the first premium at our Agricultural Fairs.—*Fried. Exam.*

THE DAIRY.



How it Pays to Keep Good Cows.

I herewith send you, writes a correspondent of the Vermont *Farmer*, a statement of the income of eight Jersey cows for the year ending January, 1876:

Twenty-five hundred and sixty-six lbs. eleven ounces of butter made and sold at forty cents per lb . . .	\$1,026.67
Cream sold	2.00
Eight calves (6 heifers) raised . . .	185.00
Ten pigs raised and fattened on sour milk and twenty-five bushels of meal . . .	205.50
Total	\$1,421.17
Less twenty-five bushels of meal . . .	25.00
Total	\$1,396.17

My cows are full blooded Jerseys and three grades. I feed meal all the time they are giving milk. In the summer they have two quarts of corn-and-cob meal per day. Fall and winter, three quarts, one-half corn-and-cob meal, one-half bran. We never have any soft butter in warm weather. I feed no roots of any kind, nothing but meal and all the good, early-cut hay they will eat.

How Long to Milk a Cow.

There seems to be a prevalent idea that it is not profitable to milk a cow more than eight or nine months, and most dairymen dry off their cows early and let them go dry three or four months. Is this the best practice? We think not. A cow is kept for milk. She should be bred for holding out her milk as long as she can, with due regard for health. It has been proved in the case of thousands of cows that have lived to good old age, that they can be bred to give milk ten months in the year, bear a good, healthy and strong calf, and be ready for as good a milking season the next year. We should seek such cows and discard those that persist in drying early, even if they do give a good mess for a short season.

A Cheap Milk House.

I will give the description of a cheap milk house—such a house as any one can have if they will. Grandfather's is of hewn logs; the foundation of stone, one foot below the ground surface and six inches above, laid in lime and sand. The building is ten by twelve feet, one story high, chinked, and, after standing one or two years to settle, was plastered inside and out with lime and sand. The roof, of shingles, extends some four feet over the door; banked a few inches all round to keep dry. Ground floor of nice, clean gravel, got at the creek. A floor is laid over head, of plank, to assist in equalizing the temperature.—The receptacle for the crocks is a trough made of two-inch plank, water-tight, reaching full length of the building from outside to outside. The water enters from a lead trough four feet long, at left of door, and goes out the other end; after running some fifteen feet it enters a large trough, where the work horses and the cows always slake their thirst in summer. The water at no time is more than four inches deep. It is needless to say that in the warmest weather they have cool milk and good butter.—*Cor. Cin. Enquirer.*

RICH CHEESE.—During the session of the Maine Board of Agriculture, in 1865, Professor Arnold, of New York, examined one of our cheeses. Upon his return home, he wrote, asking me to send him one, which I did, made from a herd of cows which, without doubt, would average fully one-half blood Jersey. In July, he handed me an analysis, made at Cornell University, which showed the cheese to contain as below:

Water	30.29
Fat	39.24
Casein	21.78
Ammonia75
Butyric acid	4.05
Ash	3.00
Loss89—100.00

The Professor is pleased to say, "This is an extraordinary result in regard to fat; it is as rich as the Stilton cheese of England, of which they so much boast, and in which they feel a just pride.—Have not we, as Americans, a right to feel a little pride if we can equal that famous cheese with the milk of Alderneys and Natives mixed?"—*Scientific American.*

FELL FROM A TREE.—On Friday last, a little boy, son of Mr. John Phillips, residing on Fifth street, fell a distance of about twenty feet from a Locust tree, and striking the ground with his head, it is supposed fractured his skull.

The Poultry House.



The Cosmic Egg.

Many people are interested in the origin of things, and are of the opinion that all things came from the Cosmic egg, which was the original form of all animated matter. A waggish rhymester has given vent to his feelings in the following manner, which takes off the Cosmic Egg theory in a very amusing style :

Here's a funny item for the boys to read, when hunting eggs, which we find (the item, not the eggs) in a Chicago paper :

A POEM WITH A BIG P.

Upon the Rock yet uncreate,
Amid a Chaos inchoate
An uncreated Being sate—
Beneath Him Rock,
Above Him Cloud,
And the Cloud was Rock,
And the Rock was Cloud.

The Rock soon growing moist and warm
The Cloud began to make a Form,
As though a Something would be born—
A Form chaotic, vast and vague,
Which issued in *The Cosmic Egg*.

Then the Being uncreate,
Upon *The Egg* did Incubate,
And thus became the incubator;
And of *The Egg* did Allegate,
And thus became the Alligator;
And the Incubator was Potentate,
But the Alligator was Potentator.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—Our farmer friends should bear in mind that the above popular journal is the best friend for the household that they can subscribe for at its low price—\$1.50 per annum in advance. It not only enlightens the farmer himself, but his entire family upon the all important duties appertaining to their respective callings. The contents of the June number are excellent, and all farmers should subscribe at once.—*Frederick Examiner*.

To Have Hens lay in Winter.

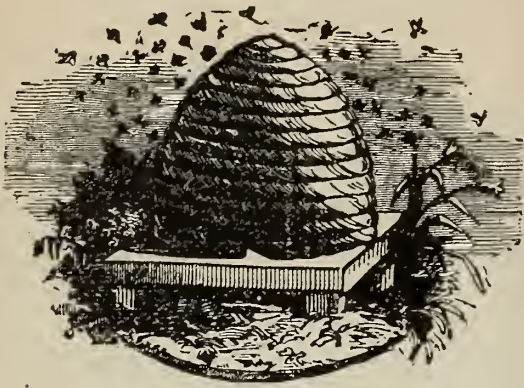
Charles C. White, of Maine, says—I keep eighteen hens and two roosters and during the month of January they laid twenty-three dozen eggs. About 8 o'clock in the morning I gave them a pint of corn-meal and the same of bran or middlings mixed stiff with boiling hot water. At twelve o'clock I gave them one quart of corn, and about 1 o'clock what odds and ends are left at the table, and once or twice a week a little raw meat, sometimes a few pork scraps. I always kept before them lime, oyster-shells and gravel. They began to lay about the last of November, and continue at the present time. Hens want a good, shelter, and plenty of sun.

POULTRY.—When properly managed, poultry are a source of wealth to the farmer, for they not only produce eggs and fowl for domestic use, but also for market, and the manure they produce, when carefully collected, properly prepared, and judiciously applied, is worth its weight in guano. A commodious and comfortable poultry-house should be provided on every farm, and a quantity of dry muck or leached ashes kept in a shed for the purpose of mixing with the droppings of the fowl. This should be strewn over the floor. The house should be cleaned out frequently, and the manure kept in a dry place until spring. Unless comfortably housed and suitably fed hens will not lay in winter. Warm houses without the right kind of food will not cause the production of eggs. A stock of poultry may be made to produce eggs throughout the winter by keeping them warmly housed, yet allowing them a suitable run in mild weather, supplying them with food containing ingredients suitable for the formation of eggs, getting rid of old hens, and keeping up an annual supply of pullets.

BIRDS, INSECTS AND CROPS.—It won't do any harm to repeat for the benefit of our many new as well as old readers, that birds pay ten-fold for all they eat on our farms in destroying insects. An old writer of fifty years ago says, in speaking of the cut-worms, mice and insects, that he erected thirty boxes in different parts of his garden, which were soon occupied by birds, and he found they soon disposed of the enemies of his cabbage plants and vines.—*Rural Sun*.

RAISING CLOVER SEED.—We have from week to week been urging upon our farmers the importance of making arrangements and saving all the clover seed possible, as a money-saving and money-making business.—*Exchange*.

THE APIARY.



CYPRIAN BEES.

Mr. Frank Benton writes to the *Bee Keepers' Magazine*, of a foreign variety of bees called the Cyprian, which he thinks may become a rival of the famed Italians.

The first colony of Cyprian bees brought to Europe, arrived in its original hive, which was a long earthen cylinder. Owing to the long journey and numerous transfers, it was in a very bad condition, yet the two hundred workers, still alive, were able to defend their queen when placed in the midst of a colony of Dalmation bees, which race is even more enegeric than the Italians. A thousand of the Dalmation bees were killed in this encounter, though strange as it may seem not a single one of the Cyprians was vanquished.

Mr. Cori states that the Cyprians have shown superiority in wintering, as also have the bees from the Smyrnian coast adjacent to the Island of Cyprus. The climate of northern Austria (Mr. Cori's latitude is about 50° 30' N.) is quite similar to that of our middle States, hence the new race of bees has been subjected to winters as severe as those ordinarily experienced in our northern climate.

The original insects imported from Cyprus, says Mr. Cori, were smaller than the common black bees, but the young ones bred in Europe are much larger, and build larger cells than the common bees. The Cyprian workers have a succession of double rings, and an orange-yellow color, around the abdomen. Their disposition is very mild. The queens are very prolific. The drones have one yellow circle around the abdomen, and their sides are mottled.

The statements concerning these bees—made by a man occupying the position of chancellor in the government of Bohemia—ought certainly to be trustworthy.

Apiculture has risen rapidly since the Italian bees were brought here fifteen years ago, and all know that much of its progress is due to their introduction. Who knows but that another new superior race would work new wonders? Perhaps even that vexatious question, wintering, can be settled.

The Belmont Races.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The races at Belmont park continued to day. The first race was for a purse of \$2,000 for 2:24 class; \$1,200 to first, \$6,00 to second, and \$2,00 to third. Joe Brown won after four heats had been trotted, Susie second, Annie Collins third; time 2:24½, 2:23, 2:21, 2:22. The second race was for 2:28 class, for a purse of \$2,000; \$1,200 to first, \$6,00 to second, and \$2,00 to third. Slow Go won in three straight heats, White Cloud second, and Lamberton third; time, 2:22¼, 2:25, 2:25

Effect of Fairs.

The following timely remarks are from the *Fine Stock Journal*; and we may add that it costs no more to keep a good animal well than to keep a poor scrub.

Judging from appearances so far, there has never been a season when so much interest centered in the county fairs. This prosperity of fairs points to one thing especially; that is, that there is not only more fine stock in the State but a greatly increased appreciation of breeding blooded, instead of common animals. From this time forward, it may be safely concluded there will be no lack of interest at the county fair. A few years ago an effort was made nearly every year to "get up" a county fair, but they would not get up, simply because there was nothing to exhibit."

PREMIUM CROPS.—From the *Rockville Advocate*, we see that a Committee of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society make the following recommendation:

That we deem the project feasible and practical, and submit the following details for your consideration: First premium of \$50 for the best five acres of wheat, grown by a resident of Montgomery county, or the District of Columbia; Second premium of \$25 for the best acre grown by a resident of Montgomery county, or the District of Columbia.

We also recommend a premium of \$50 for the best 5 acres of corn, the average yield to be not less than 12 barrels per acre, also \$25 for the best acre of corn, yield to be not less than 16 barrels.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The June number of this Journal is at hand, and its contents are all that a farmer, seeking useful and entertaining matter, could desire. Indeed, every man in all this section of the country, who cultivates the soil, would save money by subscribing to it, and heeding its contents. It is well edited, and has some highly talented contributors.—*Annapolis Republican*.

HORTICULTURE.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JUNE EXHIBITION.

The cafes of the Academy of Music were unusually crowded with delighted spectators, on the afternoon and evening of Friday, June 9th, to witness the unusually splendid exhibition of flowers, plants, shrubs and small fruits, made by the Maryland Horticultural Society, at its regular monthly show, for that month. A very large number of ladies, in their nice summer costumes, graced the occasion.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

Wernig's Orchestral Band furnished their usual excellent music, which rendered more lively the pleasant promenade of the assemblage, particularly the younger portion.

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

John Saul, florist of Washington, D. C., exhibited about 150 varieties of cut roses, with some other beautiful flowers.

John E. Feast exhibited exquisite designs and bouquets of cut flowers.

John Feast, Sen., exhibited a large collection of rare exotics, foliage plants and shrubs; among which were palms, Pritchardia Filifera; pink, white and yellow oleanders; banana and other tropical plants.

W. D. Braekenridge exhibited a fine assortment of various cut flowers.

R. W. L. Rasin, a fine collection of cut flowers, ferns, and foliage plants and lycopodiums, with handsome floral designs; and fine pelargoniums.

Ezra Whitman, a rich assortment of foliage plants, fuchsias, caetus and other plants. Among them, a beautiful night-blooming caetus, which unfolded a large, handsome, white bloom after the plant was taken from the green house and brought to the Cafe.

Edward Kurtz, some fine plants, of which we did not get the names.

W. H. Perot, the President, a fine show of various plants, including ferns, lycopodiums and roses.

R. J. Halliday, a fine exhibition of ornamental foliage and some other plants and flowers.

W. W. Spence, splendid night-blooming cerus, in bloom, and other handsome flowers.

James Pentland, a fine show of fuchsias, foliage plants and some others.

E. Hoen, handsome hanging basket of plants. A. Hoen, fine collection of cut flowers. E. W. Hoen, a collection of indigenous plants and flowers. Willie Feast also handsome bouquet of indigenous flowers.

We believe it is desirable that more attention and encouragement should be given to growing, improving and collecting into gardens the hundreds of the handsome and sweet wild flowers and indigenous plants of our State and country; it would be creditable to the country and to those that undertake it. We have seen in the forests and along the streams, in the Genesee Country, large numbers of "moccasin flowers," or "lady slippers," of different colors, much like the popular caleolarias of our gardens; and on our western prairies, we have seen several varieties of "shooting stars," nearly or quite as handsome as the cyclamens, shown at our meetings.

So, of many other species of beautiful and odorous flowers, native to our forests, river banks and prairies, that we have often seen—they would compare favorably with many of the exotics for which we pay high prices; many of these indigenous flowers are capable of high improvement, and it should be our pride to effect so laudable a result. We have amaranths, asters, hibiscus, lilies, phlox, stocks, violets, and hundreds of others well worthy of the cultivator's attention; we seem too much to act on the proverb—"the further the fetch the greater the price;" though, by no means, do we wish to discourage the cultivation of rare foreign plants and flowers.

John Cooke, of the county, exhibited very large and luscious strawberries, very fine and handsome.

E. Lloyd Rogers, several varieties of handsome cherries. Of the other exhibitors we did not get the names.

PREMIUMS.

In the evening the Secretary read off the following awards of premiums:

PROFESSIONAL LIST:

To John Saul, Washington, D. C., for remountant tea and Bourbon cut roses and cut flowers. To John Feast, for six specimens of ornamental foliage plants, best six specimens of variegated foliage plants, and best six varieties of palms. To R. J. Halliday, for second best six specimens of ornamental foliage plants. To James Pentland, for

best single specimen of variegated foliage plants and best six varieties of fuchsias. To J. E. Feast for best pair of hand bouquets, best basket of cut flowers and most artistically arranged table design. To W. D. Brackenridge, for second best and largest collection of cut flowers. To J. Cook, for best six varieties of strawberries and best new variety of same. To E. Lloyd Rogers for best and largest varieties of cherries, and best quart of any variety of same.

AMATEUR LIST:

To W. H. Perot, F. Reinicke, gardener, for best 24 cut bloom roses and for best specimen ferns.—To H. Hoen, for best 12 summer and remontant roses. To R. W. L. Rasin, for best six specimens ornamental foliage plants, best six specimens ferns and lycopodiums, and for best basket of cut flowers. To Ezra Whitman, F. Fauth, gardener, for best four specimens of fuchsias in variety. To E. Hoen, for second best hanging basket. To A. Hoen, for best and largest collections of cut flowers. To E. W. Hoen, for best bouquet of indigenous flowers, and to Willie Feast, for second best bouquet of indigenous flowers.

Cromwell & Congdon, for fine collection of roses, highly commended.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

A business meeting was held, W. H. Perot, President, in the chair; W. B. Sands, Secretary.

HOMEWOOD PARK.

The question of accepting this desirable location by the Common Council was called up and discussed with animation, and the subject deferred to the next meeting. Very sensible remarks in favor of accepting the grounds, and increasing the number of our parks were made by B. F. Grove, Wm. Fraser and some others; Mr. Fraser, very cogently showed the propriety of accepting the grounds, as they will soon be needed and demanded. We can't have too many of these fresh, green parks in large cities; they are really the lungs, the breathing places, of the masses.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of eleven, to represent the Society at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, which will be held in Philadelphia on the 11th of September next, at the reunion to be given to the Pomological Society by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, on the 15th of the same month.

The committee was instructed to thank the officers of the Pomological Society for its acceptance of an invitation to hold its biennial session in this city in 1877. The resolution also recommended

to the favorable consideration of its members and of the fruit growers of Maryland the invitation of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for contribution of fruits and flowers to its next exhibition, so that the State might be fully represented at least once during the International Exposition at Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee, with the President as ex-officio Chairman: James Pentland, A. Hoen, W. D. Brackenridge, R. W. L. Rasin, E. L. Rogers, W. W. Spence, Edward Wilkins, John Cook, W. B. Sands, Ezra Whitman, John Feast and Wm. Fraser. The meeting adjourned until September.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society publishes an official report regularly, of its proceedings, giving the principal points and arguments on the various subjects discussed; and, in fact, holds meetings specially for discussion, and other meetings for business; then, annually, it publishes a neat volume of proceedings of all the meetings.

The Potomac Fruit Growers' Society publishes each month an official report of its proceedings, carefully prepared by the Secretary, including the interesting papers read before it.

It has been suggested that the Maryland Horticultural Society would do well, and advance its interests and usefulness, by annually publishing a volume of its proceedings, with the papers read before it.

CORN TASSELS AND SILKS.—As we wrote years ago, in the MARYLAND FARMER, we now again give the hint to our farmer readers.

Every *mature* kernel of corn on the ear has a *silk*, and is made so by means of the *polen* falling from the *tassels* on to the silks. Often, from various causes, there is a deficiency of *polen* on the tassels just at the time when the silks are ready for it, and barrenness follows—no kernels on the cob.

To avoid this evil successfully, many farmers go through their corn fields, after the corn is well up, ready for hoeing, and plant one or two kernels in every alternate hill, 10 or 15 days after the first planting; this gives new, fresh and vigorous stalks and tassels which furnish fresh and ample *polen* to fertilize the silks, so as to ensure full, sound kernels on the cob, the entire length.

It is not too late now to attend to this matter; and it will far more than pay, in enlarged yield, the little cost of doing it.

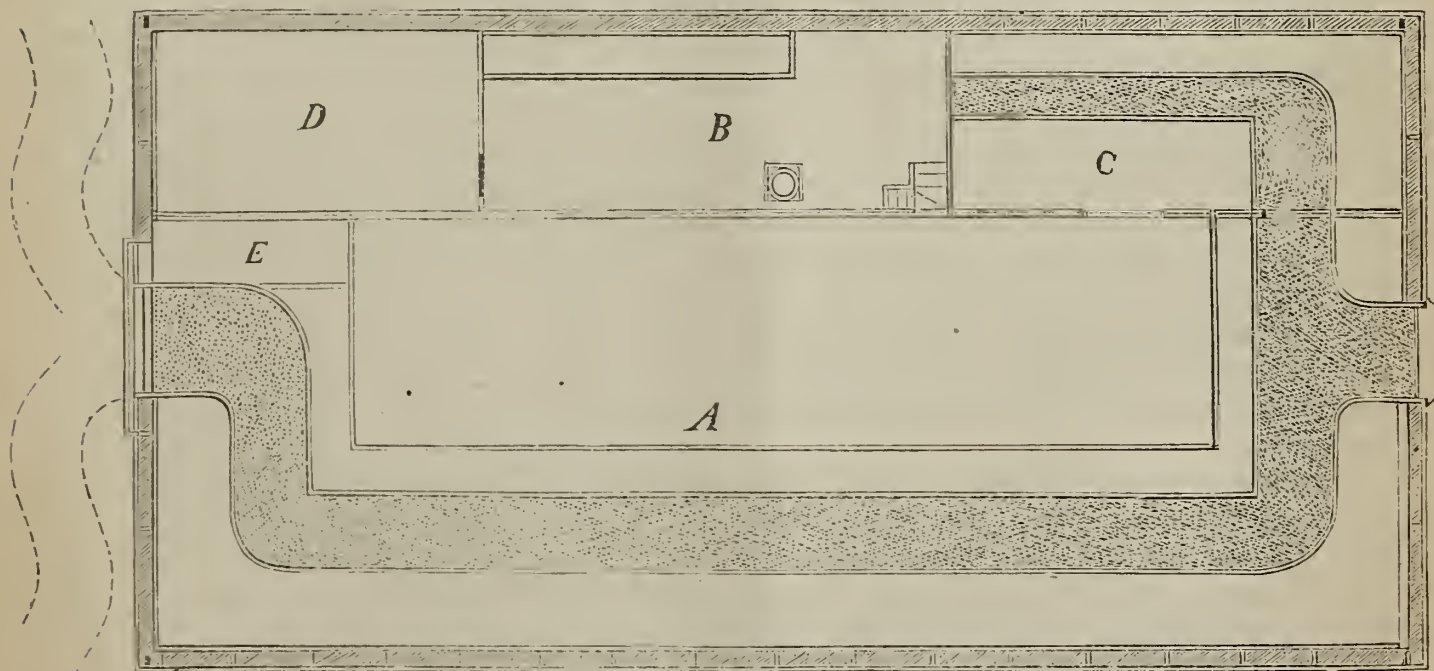
It is best to soak the seed 6 to 12 hours in copers or salt brine, and dry it in lime or ashes for planting. All the better if you put a fresh kernel in every hill.



Plant and Green Houses.

In this number of the MARYLAND FARMER, we give another of Lord & Co's. designs, for green

houses, and somewhat more expensive and elaborate than the one given last month. The above cut represents the elevation and exterior; the cut below is the ground plan.



A. represents the general plant house or conservatory, with walks, shelves and glass partition cross-ways dividing it into separate rooms. B. is the potting room, with fire-pit and furnace under it.

C. is the Camellia room, and may be used for orchids and other plants. D. is the gardener's sleeping room. E. is a propagating bed, for forcing plants &c.

For the Maryland Farmer.

THE POTATO—*Solanum Tuberosum*.

Perhaps a few items in the history of the potato will be of interest to some of the younger readers of the FARMER. The writer holds that it is the duty of all public journals, and especially those devoted to the interests of the farmer, horticulturist, &c., to encourage a spirit of inquiry and investigation in the minds of the young, and especially of farmers' sons, thereby creating an interest which influences them to take more satisfaction in their occupation and business.

Were their more attention paid to the intellectual, especially to interest the mind of the young among farmers, more would be likely to follow the calling of the father, instead of going to the city or to trades, &c. An inquiring mind is hardly satisfied with a simple yes, or no, to a question which admits of fuller explanation—a further reason is desired.

From different sources of history, we find that the potato is a native of South America, having been found wild in both Buenos Ayres and in Chili, growing on elevated land, near the coast, intimating thereby, that a temperate climate and saline atmosphere are favorable to its production; the tubers were small and of a bitter taste. The blossoms were of two colors, white or blue usually. How, or at what time it found its way to North America is unknown. It was found here by the first colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia, in 1584, and by them introduced into England in 1586, probably.

It was first planted by this nobleman on his estate near Cork. Its first production was cherished and cultivated for food in that country, Ireland, before its value was known in England. Gerarde had this plant in his garden in 1597, under the name of "Battata Virginiana," and recommended its roots to be eaten as a delicate dish, not as common food—quite a difference from its present appreciation.

From here it gradually spread over the Eastern Continent, till among some of the nations it came to be the main stay of life. But in time, within the memory of some, the crop became a partial failure, from a blight or disease called the "potato rot," when starvation and much misery stared the inhabitants, especially those of Ireland, in the face—such had its importance as an article of food become.

At present, in our own country, potatoes form an important item in every family, as it does in nearly every civilized nation of the globe; and the best mode of culture, &c., to continue its valuable qual-

ities, should be the study and aim of all interested in its production.

Formerly, little attention was given to its cultivation; planting was done with little or no attention to continuance of vital points, any land being claimed "good enough for potatoes;" till of late years we have suffered the natural consequences of such unwise practice.

At present, in all our old States, no one expects a crop of good, wholesome potatoes, thinks of giving them poorer land, or less attention, than the average crops of the farm occupy. It has been found that potatoes planted in dry, well-drained, airy soil, quite early in the season, produce the best returns.

GIARDINIERE.

ROSES.—Among the many splendid Roses that Florists have to offer for cultivation are four that we particularly admire and would be always glad to have, viz: the "Francis Arago," the Jaqueminot," the "Saffrano," the "Lamarque," and last though not least, the "Duchess of Edinburg."

Added to these we should have two climbers, the "Prairie Queen," and the "Belle of Baltimore." With these alone, in good flowering condition a house and garden can always be sweet and beautiful.

SWEET CORN, TURNIPS AND POTATOES.—It is not too late—indeed, it is advisable—still to plant a few rows of sugar corn, for late luxury, up to time of frost.

Also, any mellow piece of land may be sowed to turnips, which will mature for winter use.

Even potatoes, the late rose, the peach blows, and some others, may be planted early this month in favorable positions, and make a crop for late keepers, to accommodate next spring's wants.

The safest way to use Paris green for killing the bugs, is to dissolve it in water.

MICROSCOPIC POWER.—The cells of a large mushroom weighing four and a half pounds, were found by Worthington G. Smith, to number 106,596,000,000. Each of these is furnished with a coat or cell wall, and contains within itself protoplasm, water and other materials. These cells are so extremely light that in one species of fungus it takes 1,624,820,000,000 to weigh one ounce.

GOOD PEARS.—There are two pears that we think are not sufficiently known and appreciated—we refer to the *Souvenir du Crongies* and the *Buerre Supersinc*; the former a little earlier than the latter, forming a desirable succession of very desirable fruit. Cultivating more pears and fewer peaches, will be better for all parties.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Beautiful Flowers, Everywhere.

The white *Microphylla* rose, (bur rose,) richly sweet; and the white *Jasamine*, (*Jasminum grandiflorum*,) of exquisite fragrance; with the bright, green leaves of the rose, beautiful and delicate as satin; all combined give a gem, a thing of beauty and joy. A little bunch of each is now on my desk, before me; 'tis so pleasant to see and have such beautiful things always near you; and so grateful to all the senses.

A Maryland gentleman remarked to me that roses grow to perfection, in this Potomac region, everywhere, covering arbors and porches with their surpassing beauty.

Did you ever cultivate the charming Madeira vine, (*Boussingaulta Baselloides*,) in the house? It is much like the wax plant; it will gracefully twine around picture frames, vases, brackets, etc., and it is more delicate than the ivys so popular for that purpose. I recommend your lady readers, who have not already done so, to try it, in their sitting rooms, parlors and libraries; it does not need much light.

Among the throngs of recent visitors, from the Centennial to the Capitol, were numbers of professors and students from a Virginia Agricultural College. They were so bright and happy; and especially one young lady student; the question was asked, "What was *she* doing in *such* a college?" Learning how to manage a farm, probably, and to know as much as her future farmer husband would know? And what a prize he will draw, in the matrimonial lottery, to be sure.

Riding through our beautiful city recently, admiring the broad avenues, lined with their rows of young, healthy, bright trees, on both sides, my attention was arrested by what seemed strange, at first; that is, that for some distance on one side of the walk, near the curbstones, they were (the trees, not stones) small, less thrifty, and evidently had a hard struggle to live; while, on the other side, the trees look more bright, large and healthy; "What can the matter be?"

The facts are these — the asphalt pavement around those near the curb, appears to be killing them; while those in the other row, of free soil, are more luxuriant and thrifty. This appeared to be the case at every similar point; and opposite our house a beautiful row of large maples seems to be gradually dying out, from the same cause. Shall we do without the trees, or the asphalt pavement?

FLORA.

Washington, June, 1876.

NOTE.—It is probably nothing in the nature of the asphalt that is killing the trees; but it is the compact, air-tight packing, excluding air and moisture from the collar and roots, that does the mischief. This is worth carefully thinking about by tree-planters.

Early Violets.

The best of early flowering plants is the violet. It is not the showiest, but it is the sweetest, and it has a real beauty of its own.

The proper place to grow them is in partial shade—either the shade of trees, of buildings, or of fences. The worst place is in the full sun, where it strikes on the crowns in winter. In these situations, from some cause, the leaves get killed, and then the flowers are small and weak; or, perhaps, the plants are killed outright.

In the shade, we have referred to, especially the shade of shrubbery, they will live and take care of themselves for a great number of years. If a little rotten leaves, or even manure, can be spread in among them sometimes, they do all the better for it.

The old single blue violet is the sweetest; though the white one is very popular. The doubles, blue and white, are also sweet, but are not as good in the writer's opinion as the old single flowered kinds. They do not spread or take care of themselves so well as the single ones do, and are more liable to be destroyed in the great chapter of accidents. There is a large, single blue called the Czar, which is very sweet, and is a strong and vigorous grower. Among doubles, the King and the Marie Louise are popular. Among all the doubles, there is, however, none so sweet or desirable as the Neapolitan. This is a pale lilac, large flower, on long stems, and the flowers are produced in great abundance. It is not so hardy as the ordinary sweet violets, and hence seldom seen in out-door culture. Most people who raise, give them the protection of a hot-bed sash, under which, they usually do admirably.

There are a great many species of American violets, but most of them have no, or little odor, and the best of them are nowhere near the sweet European in value. One of them, however, the *Viola Pedata*, is a very showy kind, and well worthy of being introduced as a garden flower.

SUNFLOWERS.—Too much and too frequent suggestions can hardly be made, to those interested, to raise a patch of *sunflowers*; or, at least, a few dozen plants around the residences, in city or country, as their effect is very healthy, being great absorbers and preventives of malaria and purifiers of bad air. Besides, a pint, or even half pint of seed, daily, in the feed of horses does much to make them spirited, and keep them healthy, often curing heaves and founder, and making glossy coats of hair.

Sugar from Water Melons.

Mr. George R. McRee, of Georgia, writes:

"We do not market more than one-third of the melons that we can produce, the balance being virtually wasted. It is with a view to utilizing this wasted crop that I request the subject continued."

There has been so little done in this direction, and so little experience had, that we can only give our own operations.

We peeled off the rind, took out the seeds, and then crushed the melons in a cider-press, squeezing out the juice; then boiled and evaporated it, in the same way as we do the sap of maple or the juice of the sorghum; and each operator will know when he has boiled it to the consistency or thickness desired; and then it should be stirred in shallow pans—like milk pans—over gentle heat, until it becomes granulated, or "sugared off," as they say in the maple sugar works, when syrup is converted to sugar.

We can give our readers another useful hint for utilizing their surplus water-melons. It is this: last year we saw some Virginia farmers feed water melons to their *milk cows*, when they came up at night, with very good effect, by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of their milk, which eating the melons evidently produced.

In other instances, we have seen the good results of feeding cows sound water-melons; after standing in the stall or yard over night they eat melons with avidity in the morning.

The Pear Crop.

In the Virginia *Landmark*, April 17th, we find the following from Mr. Leighton:

"Appreciating the sympathetic interest of the entire community in the success of my pomological enterprise, I am tempted to state that from present observations, the *Duchess d'Angouleme* and other early blooming varieties have been destroyed by the frosts. The Bartletts have nearly escaped, but not without a fearful struggle with the frost on the morning of the 7th April, when the thermometer indicated 28 degrees at 5 o'clock, and the blossoms were covered with frozen fog. The entire crop of pears was killed in 1874 with no lower temperature. Apples have escaped, and promise a fair crop."

To destroy canker worms, apply tar around the trunk near its base. Be sure that all surface irregularities are filled up, or the tiny young worm, hatched from eggs deposited near the tree, will surely make their way up. Renew often in warm weather.—*Memphis Farmer*.

Fruits and Products at the Centennial.

Mr. Landreth, Chief of Bureau, gives notice that the dates for *special* displays of fruits, at the Centennial, will be as follows, though they will be received for exhibition before and after these dates:

Raspberries and blackberries, from 3d to 8th of July; Southern pomological products, from 18th to 22d July; melons, from 22d to 26th of August; peaches, September 4th to 9th; Northern pomological products, September 11th to 16th; grapes and nuts, October 10th to November 1st.

Autumn vegetables, September 19th to 23d; potatoes and feeding roots, October 2d, 7th.

Tables and dishes, for fruits and vegetables, will be furnished free of charge by the Commission; producers being charged for transportation. They will be properly classified and arranged at the expense of the Commission, for display.

Awards will be made for the best dish of each distinct class of fruits; as, for instance, apples, peaches, berries, &c.

Awards will be made for the best display of large fruits of each distinct variety, and for the best quart of each variety of small fruit.

Awards will be made for the best display of strawberry plants in bearing condition, six pots of each variety, one plant in a pot.

Producers are respectfully requested to advance the display of fruits and vegetables as much as possible, both at times of stated displays, and at all intermediate dates.

A RAPID CLIMBER.—Everybody wants a rapid climbing plant in summer for covering some wall, trellis, arbor, or unsightly object. The London *Garden* speaks thus of the *Physianthus Albens*: "A small plant, little more than a foot high, was planted near a wall with a warm exposure about the end of May, and now covers five or six square yards of surface, every joint furnished with a raceme of pure white flowers. An easier plant to cultivate can hardly be imagined." Mr. Mechan thinks it even better for American gardens, and alludes to a plant in Chicago which covered a trellis eight feet high with hundreds of its pure white, waxy flowers.

MARLS.—Now is a good time to be getting out marls, from the beds. There are some excellent marls in Maryland and Virginia; and they can be made very valuable on the farms, in many ways.

They are good as a top-dressing for meadows and winter grains; they are good in and on the hills of corn and potatoes, and in the garden; they contain lime, phosphates and magnesia,—all good.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

JUNE SESSION—1876.

We had the pleasure of attending the June Meeting of this popular and useful Association, at the Board of Trade Rooms, Washington, D. C., June 6th. Judge J. H. Gray, President, and Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary.

It was largely attended, including a fair number of ladies; the proceedings were pleasant and animated; the exhibition of small fruits and flowers was bountiful and beautiful; principally strawberries and cherries, lilies and roses.

A letter by J. S. Brown, from the Centennial; and one by H. C. Williams, from Virginia, were read and placed on file.

FRUITS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

In view of the lateness of the season, for this region, for the sending strawberries, a discussion on the feasibility of getting them to Philadelphia in good condition was participated in by John Saul, Col. Curtiss, Mr. King, Dr. Gross, Col. Chase, Mr. Pierson, Col. Pitts, ex-President Gillingham, President, Secretary and others.

The President and Col. Curtiss thought, from what they had seen in the market, and on the sample table, it would be safe now to ship as late as the close of the week, to the care of Mr. Pierson, who announced his expectation to be in Philadelphia on Saturday morning. The Secretary was authorized to forward by express any fruits ready at that or other time.

A point was raised by the Secretary, that, in view of the timely warning of Mr. Brown and his observation of strawberry culture while working with the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, he did not feel like encouraging exhibitors to send on their berries from the Potomac. But when the time came for the show of apples, peaches and pears, the Secretary had no doubt that the growers hereabout would be able to surprise competitors from other sections with their superior quality again, as they did in Chicago, when four of the Wilder medals were brought home to the Potomac in the face of the immense competition from growers in the Northwest.

Mr. Saul said he agreed with the Secretary as to the probability of the surprise he predicted. As one who took the Wilder medal for pears, he felt proud of the allusion to the superior growth of that fruit in the Potomac region.

The President closed this discussion by introducing to the Potomac Fruit Growers, Col. S. S. Bradford, President of Piedmont Agricultural Association, of Virginia.

Col. Bradford spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be present and witness the creditable display of fruits and flowers on the sample table, and met so many persons in whom he recognized allies in farming and fruit growing. He proceeded to describe the grounds and plans of his Association, and invited co-operation of the Potomac Fruit Grower's Association by taking stock in the Piedmont Association. They had the ultimate purpose of erecting an additional building, to be exclusively devoted to the display of fruits and flowers. His Association had already recognized the good work of the P. F. G. A., by placing the names of two of them (Judge Gray and Colonel Daniels) in the list of Vice-Presidents.

Col. Curtiss added a few words in warm com-

mendation of the fair, which he had visited and considered a success in every thing but fruits.—These were noticeably deficient, although ample and special preparation had been made for showing them.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS, and pledging co-operation, was offered by Colonel Daniels and adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association have heard with pleasure the invitation of Col. Bradford, President of the Piedmont Agricultural Association, to co-operate with them in their annual exhibitions, and is disposed to consider favorably the generous offer made.

The next order of business was a promised paper on the "Food of Plants," by Prof. J. Brainerd; but on account of the lateness of the hour he proposed to defer it till next meeting, agreed to.

SAMPLE TABLE.

Mr. Saul had on the table superb roses, peonies, and other flowers from his conservatory, on 7th street road. He also exhibited a great variety of strawberries, embracing the Charles Downing, Fillmore, Monarch of the West, Boyden's Mammoth, Triomphe de Gand, Star of the West, Wilson's Albany, the Agriculturist, Seedling Eliza, Dr. Heximer's Seedlings, the Champion, the Jucunda, Napoleon III, and Chowing's Seedling.—He also added to these some fine cherries.

Mr. D. O. Munson brought from his nursery, at Munson Hill, cherries of the following varieties, viz: Belle de Choicy, Empress Engenie and early Richmond; also, the Monarch of the West, Seth Boyden's Mammoth and Col. Cheeny strawberries.

Mr. Needham had on the table a plate of strawberries.

C. Gillingham had plates of the President Wilder and other strawberries; Early Richmond and Empress Eugenie cherries, from his Woodlawn Nursery.

Rev. Mr. Madden, colored, exhibited a basket of Wilson's Albany, from his amateur strawberry bed at Alexandria, to show that the "colored element" was alive to the importance of fruit culture, at least, so far as he, a representative man, was concerned.

J. Hoffman Smith brought in several baskets of strawberries, among which were his own seedling, "Highland Beauty," because of its bright scarlet color and uniform size. He also had on the table some other sorts, including fine Jucundas.

Mrs. Harriet N. Nute, of Washington, made a rich and beautiful show of many choice varieties of cut roses, nicely displayed; also, young Newtown pippins, peaches, Seckle pears and apricots, from her city garden, all giving fine promise. No less than twelve sorts of roses and other flowers represented her well-known devotion to floriculture as an amateur who has been heard to say that "without flowers this world would not be worth living in"—a remark showing her enthusiasm for Flora's shrine.

A noticable exhibit was some well-preserved apples, considering it was June, raised in Frederick County, Va., and sent in by Benjamin Hendrickson, through ex-President Gillingham.

There were some other exhibitors whose names we did not get. The Society feeling that this had been one of the most pleasant and profitable meetings adjourned to the first Tuesday in July.

Flower Beds.

The Boston *Cultivator* says: Flower beds should be thoroughly dug previous to planting, and not have a little manure spread on the surface, and then dug carelessly over. Beds which are to be filled with geraniums, cannas, caladium esculentum, etc., should be dug over two spadings deep, and the soil well pulverized during the progress. Plenty of good, fresh manure should be supplied and put well down, so as to attract the roots as far from the surface as possible, which greatly aids the plants from being affected from the drought during the months of July and August. Geranium roots will penetrate the soil to a great depth in search of food, and unless such plants as cannas and caladiums are supplied with plenty of nourishment they will never have a vigorous appearance, or much beauty. The best manure for flower beds is good, fresh, barnyard manure. It has considerable "body" to it, and plenty of manure applied to the ground in the spring will do more in resisting the drouth in the summer than all the artificial watering which may be given.

Bartlett Pears.

We understand that agents from the Eastern cities will be on hand early this year to secure all the Bartlett pears in the country for shipment. There was an unusual demand for this fruit last year, so much so that solicitors were sent out over the state to secure the crop in advance. A noted fruit grower stated that he cleared on his Bartlett pear trees an average of ten dollars, while the other varieties only produced half that sum. A new impetus has been given to the growing of pears suitable for shipment by this increasing demand in Eastern cities. Last year the price of Bartlett pears was so high that comparatively few were sold in our own markets.

The above, from the San Francisco *Chronicle*, may be a useful hint to orchardists in this section of the Country; Pears can as well be profitably grown here as any where; and when gathered and put up in good condition will always pay. This subject has been repeatedly urged in the MARYLAND FARMER; we believe it is absurd to see our markets, in autumn, supplied with pears from California; we can raise them as well.

MARYLAND FARMER.—We have received the June number of the *Maryland Farmer*, published by Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore. Valuable to the agriculturist, and at the extremely low price at which they are furnished to subscribers, almost any farmer can afford to take it.—*Port Tobacco Times*.

To Make Otter of Roses.

A very good and pleasant rose perfume can be made by putting rose leaves in good, pure alcohol and corking it up tightly to steep.

We find the following better process floating about in the papers:

At this season of the year, when so many rose leaves fall to the ground and are wasted, every lady can, if she chooses, manufacture a delicious perfume at a cost of less than fifty cents, and in a few minutes' time. Take a two gallon glass jar, and fill full of clean, fresh-picked rose leaves.—Then cork it tight and take a two-ounce phial and fit the neck into the cork of the two-gallon jar.—Cut some sponge into narrow strips; soak them in good oil, free from smell or rancidity, put the strips into the small phial, turn it upside down, and put the neck into the bung of the large jar.—Place them in the sun for four days, and the heat will distil the rose leaves, and the aroma will ascend and saturate the oil in the sponge. Put in fresh leaves about four times, and you will have a small phial of the finest otto of roses that can possibly be made, and in quantity sufficient to scent the clothes and handkerchiefs of a family for a year. Pure otto of roses costs \$30 per ounce. Be sure and keep it well corked or it will evaporate.

Fresh roses, two cents apiece, are hawked about the New York street cars. Roses with two scents a piece must be very confusing. But they're running New York now very cheap this season on account of the Scent-ennial.

MUTILATING FRUIT TREES.—Of all the blunders that the common farmer makes with trees, none is so common or so hurtful as the practice of cutting off lower limbs. All over the country nothing is more common than to see big limbs cut off near the body of the tree. This is a sin against nature. The very limbs necessary to protect the tree from wind and sun are cut away. But the greatest injury is the rotting—too big to heal over, and kept moist by the growing tree, the limb must rot, and the rotting goes to the heart and hurts the whole tree.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

THEY MUST BE AWFUL POOR.—A country lady went into the city, and seeing most of the ladies on the street wore dresses of many colors, exclaimed, "they must be awful poor, for they have gone and taken and patched up a number of old dresses to make a new one, by making sleeves of one kind, waists of another, and skirts of another; like a tobacco team we once saw in Lynchburg, made up of a mule and bull hitched together at the tongue of the wagon, and an old horse leading them."

Fruits at the Centennial.

By the report of the Special Committee, June 9, among others we see that Mr. John Saul, of Washington, D. C., exhibited a "fine selection of strawberries," in good state of preservation.

Mr. W. Parry, of New Jersey, exhibited in pots his fine seedling strawberry the "Golden Diffiance."

Mr. J. H. Purnell, of Georgia, exhibited nice, ripe peaches, of good quality, the "Early Beatrice."

At the end of the Exhibition of the Centennial, the Commissioners will publish a full statement, in pamphlet form, of the fruits and awards, for distribution to all exhibitors.

Peter Henderson, N. J., exhibits splendid "Boyd's 30" strawberries, from plants set out last August.

A. A. Outerbridge, Philadelphia, exhibits fine Bermuda potatoes and tomatoes.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.—We have no doubt of the health-promoting properties of this odorous tree, acting as an antidote to the ill-effects of malarious atmosphere. The tree gives off or emits a cloud of pleasant and wholesome perfume, smelling a little like sweet thyme or marjorum, only much stronger and more profuse. In Mexico, California, and other countries where it grows, it is believed to effectually keep off the ague and fevers.

There are small bushes of it growing in the conservatories of the agricultural gardens in Washington; and we found the scent of it very pleasant.

CELERA.—Our farmers will do well to keep in mind the usefulness of *Celera*, not only as a luxury, but more particularly as a most healthful vegetable—as it is an effective *nervine* when eaten freely, in preventing nervous disorders and uneasy sleep. But we do not advise taking the humbug pills and nostrums, palmed off on the public, that may or may not have any Celery in them; but to raise and eat the pure, fresh plant; it is a good corrector of the stomach, blood and brain—securing a pleasant breath and quiet, healthy nerves; eat plenty of Celery.

THIN OUT THE FRUIT.—In fruit growing there is no one thing proved to be of greater usefulness, among intelligent operators, than freely *thinning* out the young fruit, such as grapes, pears, &c.

The size and excellence of the specimens of fruit are greatly improved, and the vigorous growth and health of the trees are thereby promoted; more trees are injured by over-bearing than by any other cause. Now is the time to begin the thinning out of grapes, pears and others; do it freely.

Early Wheat.

Mr. Charles A. Eichelberger, an intelligent and enterprising farmer, and a subscriber to the MARYLAND FARMER, in "Northern Neck," Virginia, sends us June 5, seven heads of ripe, plump, handsome wheat, with the following letter:

"Springfield Farm,"—HEATHSVILLE, VIRGINIA,
JUNE 5th, 1876.

COL. S. S. MILLS:

Dear Sir:—I send you enclosed several heads of wheat, which I claim to be the *earliest wheat in existence*; it was raised from a single shoot, which was found growing among some "velvet chaff" wheat, three years ago; it has beaten all others ten and twelve days; and, at this date (June 5th.) it is ripe; it was sown October 27th., and is now ripe.

Wheat about here is looking well, and will be ready for the harvesters in two weeks.

Yours, CHAS. A. EICHELBERGER.

N. B.—We should be pleased if all of our farmers generally would do as friend Eichelberger has done, by sending us short letters, about their farm and fruit and stock operations. Almost every farmer has some experience, in one thing or another that other farmers will be glad to know; and they would much prefer to read it from the farmer's, own statement, rather than from our editorial columns; therefore farmers, please write for your own paper.

THE LONG ARSON CASE—Acquittal of the Prisoner.—During the past week, the Circuit Court for this county was engaged in a trial of the State of Maryland against Benjamin Long, charged with being accessory to the burning of his brother's barn. The facts, as developed in the trial, showed that Mr. Simon Long's barn was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, June 13, 1875. Several months ago a negro man named Michael Robinson was suspected of complicity in the burning of this barn and, on being arrested, confessed that he had done so and charged that he had been employed by Benjamin Long, a brother of Simon, to perpetrate this crime. The negro was indicted for the offense tried and convicted and afterwards Benjamin Long, was indicted for aiding, abetting and counseling the negro man to the commission of the act.—*Hagerstown Twice-a-Week.*

THE MARYLAND FARMER for June contains many interesting discussions. Among the ablest articles are those on "Tobacco and its Food" and "Clover—Success and Failure." No farmer in this region should be without it. Published by Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore.—*Daily Gazette.*

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Proprietor.

S. SANDS MILLS, } Conducting Editors.
D. S. CURTISS, }

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor

OFFICE, 145 WEST PRATT STREET,
Opposite Maltby House,
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, JULY 1, 1876.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance.
Five copies and more, one dollar each.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square of 10 lines or less, each insertion.....	\$1 50
1 Page, 12 months.....	120 00
1 " 6 "	75 00
1/2 " 12 "	70 00
1/2 " 6 "	40 00
1 " Single insertion.....	20 00
Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..	15 00
1/2 Page, single insertion.....	12 00
Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..	8 00
Cards of 10 lines, yearly, \$12. Half yearly, \$7.	
Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.	

Special Contributors for 1876.

N. B. Worthington,
Barnes Compton,
Dr. E. J. Henkle,
John Merryman,
Ed. L. F. Hardcastle,
D. Lawrence,
Col. J. W. Ware.

John Carroll Walsh,
John Lee Carroll,
John Feast,
D. Z. Evans, Jr.,
John F. Wolfinger,
Dr. Louis Mackall.

Those Cards of Reminder.

We continue to receive *cash* responses to our *cards* of reminder, from honorable parties; but an occasional delinquent equivocates and scolds about them or denies the indebtedness, notwithstanding our kindly indulgence toward him; but others promptly pay up, thanking us for thus waiting; and, in addition, send us new subscribers from among their neighbors; and such have our cordial thanks; and, no doubt, others from their own sense of justice in the matter will soon remit the sum of their arrearage.

We trust that none, by total neglect to pay, will compel us to resort to less agreeable measures or trouble to secure our just dues. No pains have been spared to make the FARMER amply worth the money, and more too, as numerous readers frequently bear cheerful testimony.

Mechanical Condition of Soils.

As a general thing we believe there is not sufficient importance attached to the *mechanical* preparation of soils in their cultivation. Soils are not generally properly comminuted or pulverized to render them capable of being appropriated by the roots of plants; all of the ingredients, whether organic or mineral, in the earth must become liquified or vaporized before they can become food or nourishment for plants; and they can only become so by being often and thoroughly stirred and made very fine, so that the air and moisture can freely circulate through the ground, in order that the vegetable and mineral matters may be completely dissolved and liquified; roots of plants cannot absorb or take in the plant food and fertilizers in a solid state, but all must first be reduced to a liquid or gas; as all food taken into the human stomach must be so completely reduced before it can enter into the blood and circulate through, to nourish the various parts of the body, by appropriate secretions, as plant food must through the sap.

Therefore, the mechanical condition of the soil, is vastly more important than the chemical composition; that is, upon the mechanical preparation more than upon the chemical constituents of the earth do plants depend for luxuriant growth. No matter how rich the soil may be in mineral and vegetable substances, if they be not reduced to proper conditions of liquids or vapors they will not nourish and feed plants.

A due degree of moisture and atmosphere must permeate all parts of the soil so that its fertilizing properties can be perfectly dissolved. But though a certain quantity of water is absolutely necessary to plant growth, still too much of stagnant water, standing in the earth about the roots, is as hurtful to luxuriant growth as too little water or a drouth. Therefore, thorough drainage and deep tillage are even more essential than manures in the soil to secure good crops.

This is what we mean by mechanical condition as compared to chemical composition of soils.—Better yield of crops can be obtained by perfect drainage, thorough tillage, and complete dissolution of the particles without manure than can be obtained with plentiful manures from hard, unpulverized, wet land. But when the soil is thoroughly comminuted and dissolved, with fertilizers reduced to the same condition, then the largest and richest growth is obtained. But the manure is not to be buried deep in the ground, but to remain at or near the surface, where nature in her operations always places it, to be acted on by the air and rain.

These are the clearly proved facts of the most thorough and intelligent experimenters, as Prof. Wm. Saunders, of the Agricultural Bureau, and many others.

Ingredients of Plants.

We gave in the last number of the MARYLAND FARMER some facts in regard to *ash* in plants and their exhaustion of soils; and as it is one of the most important subjects for the attention of planters, we briefly continue those topics here.

TWO IMPORTANT THINGS.

There are two things which it is most necessary and interesting for our farmers to know, particularly for those few to learn who do not know them; namely, what is needed in the soil for plant growth, and how to supply that need?

By numerous careful analyses, made by competent chemists, in both this country and Europe, quoted and compared by Prof. Johnson, and affirmed by other careful observers, it is found that the quantity of lime, magnesia, potash and soda contained in different agricultural plants is quite different, but all possessing more or less of those substances.

THE ASH OF PLANTS.

When the stalks, leaves, chaff and husks of plants are thoroughly dried and burned, they give a certain quantity of ashes, as every one knows, and those ashes are composed of a variety of ingredients. The proportion of ashes left after burning the leaves, straw, stalks and chaff of wheat, rye, oats, red clover and field beets, ranges from 6 to 18 per cent.; wheat showing the lower figure and beets the higher one; but the proportion of ashes left by the *tobacco* plant is considerably larger than either of the others, being about 24 per cent.

Now, these ashes, derived by burning plants, are composed, among other things, of these four principal substances; namely, lime, magnesia, potash and soda, and the percentage in the six different crops is as follows:

	Lime.	Mag.	Pot.	Soda.	Phos.
Sugar Beets,	19.7	18.3	22.0	16.8	7.0
Red Clover,	35.0	15.0	25.0	1.0	10.0
Winter Rye,	7.7	3.1	18.7	3.3	4.7
Oats,	8.2	4.0	22.0	5.3	4.2
Tobacco,	37.0	10.5	27.4	3.0	3.6
Winter Wheat,	6.2	2.6	12.0	2.9	5.4

The above figures clearly show that red clover, plowed in, is a good preparation and feeder for tobacco or wheat; so is oats, to a considerable extent, being rich in lime, potash and soda, which tobacco and wheat both need; and also, that it is not wise to follow tobacco and wheat with each other, unless the land be liberally supplied with lime and potash.

Prof. Atwater has translated from the "German Farmer's Diary," the statement of the account in pounds of ash contained in 1,000 pounds of different vegetables:

	Pot.	Lime.	Soda.	Mag.	Phos.	Sul.
Wheat, (Winter.)	6.3	2.7	1.0	2.1	7.9	1.1
Oats,	8.9	3.6	1.6	1.9	6.7	1.3
Corn,	9.7	4.3	6.2	2.6	5.9	1.2
Red Clover,	18.3	20.0	1.2	6.1	5.0	1.7
Tobacco,	30.3	20.8	5.1	17.7	4.8	5.8

By these figures it is shown that 1,000 pounds of tobacco robs the soil on which it grows of over 51 pounds of potash and lime. Red Clover is the next largest exhauster of potash and lime, being over 38 pounds of those ingredients to the 1,000 pounds of clover.

This proves that, next to the tobacco itself, clover is the best crop to be plowed in as a fertilizer of the soil, to produce a luxuriant yield of tobacco. It is seen, also, that both tobacco and clover contain considerable quantities of phosphatic matter; and this proves that bone is a good fertilizer for tobacco. Magnesia is also a large ingredient of the tobacco plant; therefore, lime made or burnt from the magnesian limestone is most useful for the tobacco; but from these figures every planter may study and determine his own operations.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. — The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College, held a meeting at the Guy House. Gov. Carroll, President, in the chair; and present, Hon. J. T. Earle, Judge W. H. Tuck, Maj. J. F. Lee, Ezra Whitman, C. B. Calvert, E. L. F. Hardcastle and Allen Dodge, Esqs.

The meeting was a pleasant and harmonious one; the affairs of the College are prosperous; and the debt which has somewhat embarrassed it will be liquidated by the close of the year.

The Trustees are hopeful and sanguine of the increased prosperity and usefulness of the College.

HARNESS POLISH.—For good polish take of mutton suet two ounces; beeswax, six ounces; powdered sugar, six ounces; lampblack, one ounce; green or yellow soap, two ounces; water one half pint. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the other solid ingredients, mix well and add the turpentine. Lay it on with a sponge, and polish off with a brush. The same blacking ought to answer as well for boots and shoes.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

ONIONS AND SLEEP.—It is difficult, at times, for some people to get to sleep, after retiring to bed, on account of nervousness or from being otherwise disturbed in mind. Some people therefore, take opiates to aid in sleep; but it is a bad practice. Others concentrate their thoughts on a point and then count or say over the alphabet, which often has the desired effect, after a few minutes. But the best of all is to eat an *onion* or two, which, with us, never fails, and never leaves any bad effects like opium; try it.

The Study of Botany.

As a mere pleasant pass-time or amusement, the zealous study of botany is, perhaps, the most fascinating pursuit that our young people can engage in; we do not mean the mere going through a garden examining, admiring and naming the flowers; that is pleasant and useful, affording much delight.

But to study botany profitably and enjoy its richest zest, one must go into the fields and woods to gather wild flowers and plants in their natural state; and when a variety is gathered—root, stalk, leaf and flower—the student will sit down, book in hand, and examine every part—picking them to pieces—and by shapes, calix, corolla, stamens, pistils, &c.; they will determine what order and class they belong to; what their nature and character are; whether poisonous or otherwise, and every thing else they desire to know about them.

There are a number of useful text books on the subject; such as Eaton's, Lincoln's and others.

Now is a good time to do it, as the woods and fields are bright and blooming with great variety of sweet wild flowers. And as the young students pursue the subject and become advanced in knowledge interest will be increased and the pleasure enhanced; while the knowledge will be useful, in enabling them to know how to enlarge the number of varieties, to determine the quality, and to place and name any new or strange flower which they may happen to find.

Let our young people pursue this course, and they will find it equally healthful and full as pleasant as quoquet playing and more useful.

Middle of the Volume.

This number (July) of the MARYLAND FARMER commences the second half of the year; and we feel confident that by the increased efforts of the Editors and the valuable aid of their many intelligent correspondents, the paper has improved in usefulness; this is evinced by an increased subscription list and the numerous testimonials of readers and newspapers, we have received.

We hope the balance of the year will further increase the number of subscribers and also show increased usefulness in our Magazine.

AGRICULTURE AND SCIENCE.—Dr. M. P. Scott has kindly furnished us with the manuscript copy of the very able and timely paper which he read before the Maryland Academy of Sciences, at its meeting on the evening of June 20; it will appear in the MARYLAND FARMER for next month; and we may properly say, it will benefit every farmer who reads it carefully.

Patent Rights.

What is the object and rule of Patent rights and copyrights for new books?

The object and intention are, to remunerate the authors for their time and talents in getting up these things. If they *are* useful and valuable those who get them up ought to be paid; if they are *not* desirable the public will not buy them; and the public should have the privilege, as it is the public's right to decide for itself whether it will buy these new things.

We believe men and women are as much entitled and should be paid for brain ingenuity as for the work of their muscles. The expectation of reward has been the great stimulous and incentive to the invention of useful machinery which has blessed the civilized communities. Without that incentive we would not have had steam engines, cotton gins, improved plows, harvesters, sewing machines, and host of other implements.

And if a person by the patient and careful exercise of his industry and ingenuity produces a *new* and *useful* grain, plant, flower or fruit, he is just as justly entitled to pay and reward for it as is the man who invents a new machine, in proportion to value to the community.

It is observed that some papers object to this; and say that "it is only to put money in their pockets," that the getters up of new plants ask to have them patented; granted; and what is the motive of those who object, but "to put money in their pockets," by getting the benefits of other men's discoveries without paying for them?

ACTS OF POSTMASTERS.—We are happy in giving testimony to the prompt and obliging manner in which the Postmaster of this city and his assistants discharge their duties; and we can say the same of many of the postmasters throughout the country, generally.

But there are a few exceptions, in which they are disobliging, and neglectful of their proper duties.

THE WEATHER.—We have a word of record on this very *novel* and uncommon topic; and it is, that during the past June we have had less hot weather, less lightnings and thunder, and more pleasant showers and bracing breezes, than in any other June of which we remember.

SPEECH TO THE GRANGERS.—On invitation last month, our genial and popular Associate, Colonel Bowie, made a speech to the grangers of old Kent.

The Marlboro Gazette contains a synopsis of it adding commendatory remarks.

ON THE WING.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF MOUNT ZION GRANGE, WEST RIVER, ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD.

We spent a few days about the middle of June last with the Patrons of Husbandry of West River, and were pleased to see the improved agriculture of that always celebrated section of our State. This may in some measure be attributed to the increased interest which the formation of a grange has infused into the farmers, who seem to take great pleasure in vying with each other to excel in growing crops, trying experiments and making strenuous efforts to advance every department of agriculture. Their farms are medium sized, well fenced and neatly kept; the soil naturally fertile and easily worked. The grass crops were fine, while the wheat was unusually fine, and very nearly ready for cutting. We saw a large number of crops none estimated to yield under 15 bushels and some giving assurance of 30 bushels per acre. If ever there was a people who ought to be contented it is the citizens of this beautiful and prosperous region.

GEORGE MAY POWELL.—One day last month we had a pleasant visit from Mr. G. M. Powell, chairman of the Forrest Committee of the American Institute. He is a gentleman of extensive information and lively enthusiasm in regard to encouraging increased efforts to replenish the rapid destruction of forest trees all over our country.

He is also working for the humane cause of inducing our people to build fire-proof cottages and dwellings.

In a circular, on the subject, he says: "These cottages will be a success, and by their example spread the good and merciful work. That buildings literally fire-proof cannot be constructed, as suggested by some, is an architectural heresy. The security which it is possible to realize in the way of incombustible structures had a forcible illustration in the great fire at the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C., a few years ago. We saw this terrible conflagration raging for hours, and almost moaned in spirit as we thought of the loss science would suffer in the destruction of the finest collection, in point of quality, of natural history specimens on the continent. The museum section of the building, however, was fire-proof. When the smoke and flame cleared away, not a feather of the rarest bird, or gauze-like wing of the most delicate insect had the slightest appearance of fire upon it."

THE HERALD OF HEALTH, a useful periodical, comes to us regularly.

Promising to Our Side.

It is not good for a country like ours to allow its imports to exceed its exports; we ought to be sure to raise and sell as much as we buy from other nations; a nation, no more than an individual, can long flourish unless they produce and sell more articles of value than they buy of others; therefore, the following from the Gazette is a hopeful sign; consumption of home manufacture, is a better protection to Home Industries generally than all the tariff laws:

"The depressed state of the British industry may be partly accounted for by the remarkable decrease in our imports from Great Britain during the first four months of this year. Compared with the corresponding period in 1875, cottons have decreased from—in around numbers—36,137,000 to 27,752,000 yards; linens from 46,438,000 to 35,884,000 yards and silk broadstuffs from 180,731 to 90,640 yards. Worsted goods have likewise decreased from 23,368,000 to 19,789,000 yards. The iron and steel imports have become almost nominal."

MARYLAND HORSES AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

At the Jerome Park, N. Y. races on Saturday last the one-and-a-half-mile race, purse \$6000, was won by ex-Gov. BOWIE's Ore Knob in 2.44½, beating Madge, Adelaide, Rappahanock and Surge. Ore Knob sold in the field with Rappahanock and Surge for \$200 while Madge was the favorite selling for \$1000.—*Marlboro Gazette*.

THE GRANGERS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The executive committee of the Maryland State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, visited the Maryland Agricultural College, in company with the board of directors, June 8, and after partaking of a collation inspected the buildings and grounds. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the condition of the same, and excellent management of the institution.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

POTATO BUGS.—These pests are represented as being already unusually abundant in this county, and doing much damage to the early potatoes, the ground in many places swarming with them.—*Maryland Gazette*

Give them Paris Green—its the sure remedy.

WHEAT.—The wheat fields of this vicinity present a thriving appearance, and the indications now are that the crop will be an average one. The recent rains have been of great benefit to the crops.

SIGNAL SERVICE.—We have received the monthly reports for May.—They show that the rainfall for that month was 3.85 inches, a trifle more than in previous years.

Special Agricultural Prizes.

GOOD CHANCES FOR RAISERS OF BIG POTATOES AND OWNERS OF HIGH BLOODED DOGS.

The only department of the Centennial exhibition in which special prizes have been offered to any extent is the agricultural. These prizes will not be awarded by the Centennial commission, but by individuals, and in the agricultural department are, according to the corrected list just furnished by Chief Landreth, as follows: \$1,000 by the Jersey cattle club for the best Jersey herd; 1,000 by the Pennsylvania agricultural society for general prizes; \$1,000 by the Memphis cotton exchange for the best bale of cotton from any of the States of Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, and Tennessee; \$200 by Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Sons for the best display of potatoes in pecks; \$100 by Messrs. D. Landreth & Sons, for the best display of vegetables at a stated period; \$75 by Chief Landreth, of the agricultural bureau, for the best essay on forestry; \$50 by Messrs. Henderson & Sons, for the best essay on the cauliflower, and \$50 by the same firm for the best essay on the cultivation of celery; \$150 by the Philadelphia produce exchange for the best cheese; \$150 by the Northwestern dairymen's association for the best butter and cheese; a prize by the National dairymen's association for the best cheese; \$150 by the Pennsylvania poultry society for general prizes; \$100 by the New York *Forest and Stream* for a dog prize; two \$50 cups, one by the Chicago *Field* and another by C. S. Westcott, for dog prizes; a prize by the Northeastern beekeepers' association; \$200 by the proprietors of the "American Food for Cattle" in four prizes of \$50 each for each class of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, the owners being required to certify that they have used the food.

MISSING PAPERS.—Subscribers who fail to receive their papers—either THE WESTERN RURAL or YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY—will oblige us by giving us a prompt notification of the fact.

We clip the above from the Western Rural, to say that, during the past months we have received notification from several subscribers that they have failed to receive their paper from this office; why they failed we are unable to say, as we *know* that *we mailed them*; but we wish to be promptly informed of all failures, and we will send duplicates, if subscribers will write their names, post-office, county and state plainly, so that we can be sure to direct properly.

TURNIP & RUTABAGA SEED.—We have Buist's catalogue of the new crop of turnip and ruta baga seed.

Farquhar Up Again.

We are very happy to learn, by a letter from A. B. Farquhar, that his factory is again in "full blast;" that he has resumed operations, employing 200 hands. It will be remembered that his large works were burned down on the 7th of May last, involving a loss of about \$115,000 on which there was only \$25,000 insurance. He is now prepared to execute all orders as heretofore, in the line of agricultural implements. In the next number of the MARYLAND FARMER we shall give an extended description of his splendid establishment.

OAT MEAL BREAD.—No more wholesome bread can be eaten than that made of good, clean, sound oats. They are a fine substitute for wheaten grits, and by many preferred to cracked wheat. Oat meal makes nicer griddle cakes than buckwheat, whiter and more light or puffy. Weight for weight, oat flour has more nutriment, and is more digestible than wheat flour; and it makes nice mush.

The heaviest and soundest grain should be selected; then run through a hulling or smut machine; then coarsely ground and the thickest bran bolted out.

When we were a farmer we always selected a few bushels of our best oats, and had them nicely ground for our family use.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A well printed and illustrated pamphlet, issued by the above named company, has been left at our office. It would be well for the company to make known the value of their articles, to our thousands of readers through our advertising pages. It is an extensive establishment, and their pamphlet gives a detailed history of the operations of the company, written by J. S. Reese Esq.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—If the Secretaries of the clubs and societies, will send us, early in the month, the day and place where their monthly meetings are to be held we will give the notice, as many persons would like to know, in order to attend. We shall frequently be glad to attend ourselves if we can know a few days beforehand when they are to be held.

And we would be glad, also, if the Secretaries or members would send us brief copies of the proceedings for publication in the *Farmer*.

The *Garrett County Gazette* says; "During a recent visit to Annapolis we formed the acquaintance of Hon. John Carroll Walsh, Senator from Harford county. Senator Walsh has made an able representative for the people of Harford, and they will do well to return him to that position."

LADIES DEPARTMENT.



A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR JULY.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"JULY, the farmer, happy fellow,
Laughs to see the corn grow yellow,
The heavy grain he tosses up,
From his right hand as from a cup."

' We must not hope to be mowers
And to gather the ripe, gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the furrows with tears.

It is not just as we take it—
This mystical world of ours;
Life's field will yield, as we make it,
A harvest of thorns or flowers.

The brilliant show of roses for June have gone, and left for hot July the glorious lilies and other plants and bulbs.

As to work in the flower garden: In showery weather thin out annuals and plants the thinnings; prune the weak branches of dahlias, and strike cuttings for preserving in pots during winter.—Take up, if not done before, anemones, tulips and hyacinths, and fill their places with bedding out plants. Put in cuttings of chrysanthemums. Bud roses in wet or cloudy weather; propagate them by cuttings, selecting wood of the present year.—Prune evergreens and edgings, and save seeds by gathering the seed pods of the best flowers. Biennials and perennials may be sown to flower next season.

From extensive observation made lately during trips in the country and around the cities, I am delighted to find a great increase in the number and variety of flowers, and the improvement in ornamentation of grounds is very manifest everywhere I have been of late.

About the middle of June I visited that Eden of Lower Maryland—West River—and I wish my readers could have been with me to enjoy the beautiful drives over that fertile and well-farmed neighborhood, where, as the fruits of skill, industry and enterprise, we meet with all the comforts of rural life in abundance—fruits and flowers—luxuries of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, combined with the best products of the farm and garden, dairy, apiary and poultry yards. The "stranger within its gates" meets, in

every household, prodigal hospitality without austerity; profuse abundance of the good things of life, regulated by temperance; ladies of culture and refinement in generous rivalry with each other for the palm of superiority in house-keeping and all house-hold duties and accomplishments. They all seem to take pleasure and laudable pride in beautifying the grounds—the important matter in every home—arrangement of the table, their dairy products and fine poultry. Above all, in the womanly kindness, by which they make each guest feel at his ease and wish to prolong his stay.

This is no flattery, but given, that it may be by the young looked upon as an exemplar of what farmer's wives may be—of the high and lovely character they may acquire, and as a picture of rural content and happiness, such as the writer enjoyed for a few days, and on which he cast many a longing, lingering look behind as he slowly wended his way back to the dusty city, with its Basin-scented air, to madden his senses at the recollection of the country breezes laden with aroma from flowers and new-mown hay—sweeter far than ottar of roses or other manipulated perfumes.

As these kitchen rhymes are seasonable, I give them to you as reminders when you cook the dishes they refer to:

"Always have lobster sauce with salmon,
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on."

' Veal cutletts dip in egg and bread crumb,
Fry till you see a brownish red come."

"In dressing salad mind this law,
With two hard yolks use one that is raw."

It is very gratifying to me that the ladies are showing some interest in these Chats, and they could, if they would, add much to the real value and agreeableness, if they would only aid in giving well-tried recipes, imparting useful knowledge in house-hold economy, floriculture, &c. One lady writes for the receipt to make the chow-chow pickle sent me from Annapolis, which I hope in season to obtain.

I give a recipe for lemon butter, from an accomplished lady in Washington, said to be delicious, easily made, cheap, and is not generally known.—She has my sincere thanks for the same.

LEMON BUTTER.—Juice of 3 lemons; 2 eggs; 1 lb. sugar; 1 teaspoonful butter; beat the eggs, sugar and butter together—then stir in the lemon juice; cook over a gentle fire ten minutes.

Ladies, do send on your best recipes for the benefit of your sister housekeepers, and help me in my Chats.

As I have talked of late much about economy in dress, I cannot resist giving the annexed paragraph from the *New York Graphic*, about the prices of ladies' dresses:

It seems an absurdity for a woman to sit down to make a dress nowadays, for in every large establishment dresses are to be obtained in apparently limitless profusion, and in styles as diversified as need be to suit many different tastes. Beginning at morning wrappers, there are dresses of print completely made for \$1.10, and these rise in style and price until in cambric they reach \$3.50, and are really nice enough for any lady to wear upon a summer morning. There are elaborate suits of cambric and French percale, \$5.50 and \$6.50, made in different styles, with overskirts and jackets or new princess polonaises, with side pock-

ets, flounces upon the lower skirts, and in the favorite chocolate or dark blue. There are linens—linens in suits and linens in costumes, linens embroidered and linens trimmed with laces, linens ecru and linens brown or dark blue, and linens which are only of the simple, unbleached material for travelling or country riding wear. Is not that enough?—but there are more. There are suits of "wash" poplin, composed of three pieces, trimmed with platings, for \$5; of mohair from \$10 to \$15, and of fine mohair poplin, in a fashionably combination and fashionably made, for \$22. There are combinations of silk and mohair and silk and cashmere from \$25 to \$35; summer silks from \$35 to \$75, and black silks and granadines from \$40 to \$150. This list is not taken from common factory made goods, but from the stock of a large and reputable establishment.

From this, my lady friends will see that they can dress beautifully on a small sum—dry goods having been reduced in prices to suit the times—and ready-made clothing selling so low that there need be no longer any Miss McPhlimseys to be found. But avoid the fashionable dress makers, for they charge more for making and trimming a dress than the material costs, unless it be a high-priced satin or silk. This is plain talk, but in these days of pressure there should be frank interchange between ladies and those who have their interest at heart. There would be less extravagance among women if their husbands and fathers would tell them truly their business affairs, and convince them of the necessity to economize. Few women but would conform their expenses to the financial condition of those on whom they are dependent, if they were made fully aware of the true state of affairs. I maintain that women are more just and honorable in many matters, as a general rule, than men. A sensible, brave woman, if she has the full confidence of her husband, will be a great economist in hard times, and if her advice was more often sought in doubtful business transactions, and her sagacity oftener availed of and heeded, there would not be so many anguished hearts, crushed hopes and ruined fortunes.

EXTENSIVE BAKERY.—One of the largest and most useful establishments, one of the concerns of Baltimore, is our next door neighbor to the west, the celebrated steam bakery of J. D. Mason & Co., one of the largest in this or any other city; where everything is done in the neatest and most perfect style; bread, cakes and crackers of every kind are made and furnished to the public on fair terms.

By fair and steady enterprise, Mr. Mason has grown up from small beginnings to magnificent operations, securing the confidence of his thousands of customers. From basement to attic the place is a model of neatness and method.

WORTON FARMERS' CLUB.—This Society, in old Kent, seems to be in a flourishing condition; it now owns its grounds and has about one hundred members, including such men as E. P. Janvier, G. S. Holliday, J. W. Corey and others.

Practical Education—A Scholarship.

The Polytechnic Institute, at New Market, Virginia, is one of the most practical and thorough educational institutions in this country, as the writer of this had frequent pleasant opportunities to know.

Here, young men, to a most eminent degree, learn how to adapt and put into actual life a thorough education—for scientific and artizan pursuits; such as surveying, civil and mechanical engineering, architecture, analytic chemistry, telegraphy, stenography and the like; besides, learning how to use instruments and implements in these pursuits, they also learn how to make them. We have frequently visited this Polytechnic Institute and witnessed its efficient operations, and know whereof we speak, in the praise of it.

Its principal is Prof. BEN. HYDE BENTON, a fine scholar and superior instructor.

In the New Market paper, *Shenandoah Valley*, we find a commendatory letter, from Commodore Wm. Voorhis, of New York, and make the following extract from it, as being highly deserved:

"My two sons are with me, in my office, assisting in managing my affairs. I have purchased largely in real estate, and am building a town of my own; besides, I have supplied our town with water and gas; and it furnishes business for my sons and myself sufficient to keep us busy all the time. I am happy to say that the schooling they received at your institute has been of inestimable benefit to them. I only regret that they did not stay another year with you.

"I have three other boys that may be placed under your care, in a short time. Will. and Gus. are fine specimens of boys, I think; and if I send my other sons down to New Market, will let Will. and Gus. accompany them, to pay their respects to their old and valued Professor once more.

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM VOORHIS."

One high and marked characteristic of Professor Benton, is his large enthusiasm in his calling, with a wonderful faculty for inspiring his pupils with respect and love of learning, and becoming truly practical for future usefulness.

Prof. Benton has placed at my disposal a *free scholarship* to his Institute, to be given to some energetic boy, of good character, and ambitious for a superior practical education for the actual business of life.

Application, from a boy of 12 to 16 years old, with testimonials of character and age, may be made to D. S. CURTISS, office of the *Maryland Farmer*. We are glad to learn that the Institute has just closed a most successful year, with very promising prospects for the coming year; and we shall be glad to have some worthy, ambitious Maryland boy soon and promptly avail himself of this liberal offer of a free scholarship in this most admirable institute. Who will receive and honor it? (See advertisement.)

Great Railroad Feat.

The Railroad train, Engine, tender and 3 cars, accomplished the feat of running across the continent, from New York to San Francisco, in about 34 hours; leaving New York on Thursday morning, June 1, and arriving in San Francisco, Sunday morning, June 4, at 9. 25 o'clock; a distance 3,340 miles.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Jarrett and Palmer's fast train for San Francisco left Jersey City at one o'clock this morning, and is expected to reach its destination on Sunday afternoon. Only twenty-five passengers were taken, including Jarrett and Palmer and a number of newspaper correspondents.

The train reached Council Bluffs at 9.27, 39 minutes ahead of the schedule time. It made the run from Chicago to the Missouri river in 11 hours and 15 minutes. It made one run of 79 miles in 75 minutes, and another of 45 miles in 44 minutes. This is an average of a mile, respectively, in 58 and 58.6 seconds. The fastest time made since the train left New York is stated to have been on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, where 2½ miles were run in 2 minutes, or 1 mile in 48 seconds, being at the rate of 75 miles an hour. This is said to be the longest and fastest continuous run that has ever been made on any road in any country.

SPEED OF ENGLISH RAILWAY TRAINS.—There has been a good deal of discussion of late in English journals with regard to the highest speed attained on the English railways. The *Engineer* says the following are the most remarkable authentic instances it knows of high speeds: "Brunel, with the Courier class of locomotive, ran 13 miles in 10 minutes, equal to 78 miles an hour. Mr. Patrick Stirling, of the Great Northern, took, two years back, 16 carriages 15 miles in 12 minutes, equal to 75 miles an hour. The Great Britain, Lord of the Isles and Iron Duke, broad-gauge engines on the Great Western Railway, have each run with four or five carriages from Paddington to Didcott in 47½ minutes, equal to 66 miles an hour; or an extreme running speed of 72 miles an hour; the new Midland coupled express engines running in the usual course have timed 68, 70, and 72 miles an hour.

FIRST NEW WHEAT.—We are informed that on Saturday the 24th of June past, two lots of splendid, sound Southern wheat were brought to this city, and sold, part of it for \$1.45 per bushel.

CATALOGUE OF SHORT HORNS.—We have received a handsomely printed catalogue of Mr. Geo. Brown's Bow Park herd of Short Horns, near Toronto, Canada.

Fruit vs. Malaria.

We find (p. 132) in the revised edition of "The Fruit Culturist," (J. J. Thomas,) the following interesting note:

"Residents in the Western States and other regions where intermittents and similiar diseases result from malaria, state that a regular supply of ripe, home-grown fruit, is almost a sure preventive. Eat the fruit only when fully ripe, and eat only moderate quantities at a time, and little need be feared. The residents of such regions should, therefore, not omit the earliest opportunity for a supply. Plant large quantities of strawberries for early summer—they will bear abundantly a year from the time they become established. Plant many currant bushes—for these are a most healthy and excellent fruit—very hardy—and if in abundance, will last through all the hottest parts of summer. The Doolittle and Orange raspberries are profuse bearers—the former very hardy, the latter generally so, but should be laid down and covered with an inch or two of earth for winter. The Rochelle blackberry, if pinched in when three or four feet high (about mid-summer) will bear abundantly, and prove hardier than if the canes run up without control.

"The Delaware, Clinton and Concord grapes are earlier and hardy, and will bear in two or three years from transplanting.

SPENCER BUSINESS COLLEGE.—A large class of capable students, last month, graduated from this excellent institute, in Washington, D. C., under the efficient management of Mr. H. C. Spencer and his accomplished, energetic wife. Their advertisement will be found in our advertising columns.

BROOMS AND BROOM CORN.—We have received from Orange Judd Co., a small pamphlet, of 57 pages on raising broom corn and making brooms, which contains considerable useful information on those subjects. We see no price given, but presume it is 20 or 25 cents.

THE SANITARIAN.—This excellent journal is regularly received every month; it contains many useful hints and directions for preserving the normal health and strength of mind and body; and for maintaining salubrity in towns and homesteads.

The members of the Princess Anne Grange gave a convivial entertainment in their lodge room last Saturday afternoon.—The members' families and a few others were invited. The table was very handsome and displayed great taste in its arrangements.
—*Somerset Herald*.

POOLE AND MEN'S CLOTHES. — They say that Poole, the great tailor, is dead. I've read the statement in a newspaper, so it must be true. If anything is to be found in a newspaper it is the plain, unvarnished truth. Poole, the tailor; Peters, the coach builder, and Purdy, the gunmaker, are credited with having the finest horses in England, and how long a list of customers do you think Poole boasts? You'll never guess, so I'll tell you, 60,000. Perhaps you imagine the majority are English. On the contrary they are American and French. "Your countrymen and the French are our largest buyers," said one of Poole's head men the other day. "They buy five times as many suits of clothes as the English. You see our aristocracy feel that they can afford to wear old clothes." — Here's a moral. Now that we are no longer parvenu, now that we are 100 years old and have a world's fair all to ourselves, can we not afford to spend less money at Poole's and wear old cloths? I've heard so much about the extravagance of American women that I take infinite comfort in telling them what vain spendthrifts the men are. — There is nothing more grateful to the carnal mind than the retort of "You're another!" — *London Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

FOR CITY RESIDENTS. — Many little spots of ground, like the area, the back-yard, and along the fences may be utilized for the benefit of the residents.

We have seen apricot trees, growing among the bricks, which cover areas of city homes, bear fine crops of luscious fruit when they failed elsewhere.

We have seen fine tomatoes & cucumbers grown on vines trained along the fences and buildings of back-yards.

We have seen delicious Catawba, Isabella, Delaware and other grapes raised on vines trained on the sides of dwellings and out-houses.

The MARYLAND FARMER will have more to say about this.

HAUGHTICULTURE. — The servant insisting upon seeing her lover in her mistress' parlor; and the thieving politician brow-beating the committee.

LARGE HORSES. — Let us have more large, stout horses on the farms; crosses with the Normans, Percherons, and Clydesdales; they are more docile.

THE JOURNAL OF DENTAL SCIENCE, a useful magazine for dental doctors, is received each month.

The Main Building is 1,800 feet long and 464 feet wide. Cost, \$1,600,000.

TO HAVE CLOVER SEED. — To get the best seed the clover should be mowed early, and then be allowed to grow until the *second* growth has bloomed and ripened; as in this second crop the clover seed ripens much more evenly than in the first; and the seed will be more sound; it may be mowed, or the heads may be gathered separately, and threshed on the barn floor or in a box.

From our own experience and observation, in other States, clover seed takes better, more even and sure, when sown in the *chaff*; it helps to fix the seed in the soil, and nourishes the young plant when it first starts, till it gets well rooted.

Clover and grass certainly must act a leading part in resuscitating the worn-lands of the South; and farmers cannot well secure too much seed; now is a good time to prepare for gathering a good quantity, in the latter part of August and in September. By all means, secure plenty of clover and grass seed.

RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS. — We had the pleasure, on invitation, one fine day last month, of taking a look through the old established green houses, of the veteran and popular florist, *John Feast*, who has done so much, during a half century past, to improve the floral business and taste in Baltimore, and extend the love for such beauties. There we saw some of the rarest and most valuable flowers and plants in this country. He is making various improvements on his premises.

We shall be pleased to visit and notice others of the many floral institutions, of this kind.

MONTGOMERY'S LITTLE CHAMPION WHEAT FAN. —

This nice fan has been built to suit small farmers and the pecuniary pressure of the times. It costs nearly \$20 less than the celebrated Montgomery Fan of large size. Our attention was called to it when it was tried for the first time after one had been put up. It worked beautifully and did its chaffing and cleaning as thoroughly as any other fan with a capacity for cleaning but little reduced from the larger fan. It takes up less than one half the room that an ordinary wheat fan occupies, and is simple, strong, and not liable to get out of order. Price \$25, manufactured, only under the supervision of the inventor, by Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

THE BALTIMOREAN, has become a four-year-old, and shows good thrifty get-up; that's the age when first class colts come to high excellence; and our neighbor is a fair type of his class.

FARMING MATTERS. — The Weekly *Baltimore Gazette*, with its other excellent reading, furnishes several columns of sound matter for the farmer, which must be appreciated by them.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--JULY 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Asbes—The market nominal at 5 cents for Pol, and 7 cents for Pearl.

Bark—The market steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton, free on board.

Beans and Peas—The market is dull and easier. We quote—
New York medium choice..... \$1 25a1 40
New York Prime..... \$1 10a1 15
Country Beans..... 70a 80

Beeswax—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 30a31 cents.

Broom Corn—The market; prices lower. We quote good to choice medium green, 5½a8 cents; common red tipped, 8 cents per pound.

Butter—
Ex. Fine. Choice. Prime.
New York State.....18a20 28a29
North Western Roll.....18a19 25a27 20a23
Western Reserve do.....18a19 21a22 18a20
Western packed.....20a25 22a23 18a20
Near by Receipts.....20a25 28a30 17a20

Cheese—
New York State Choice.....12 a14½
do. do. Good to prime.....12 a13
Western Fine.....9 a11
do. Good to prime.....9 a10

Dried Fruits—DOMESTIC—
Apples, sliced.....8 a10
do. quarters.....7 a9
Peaches, peeled.....12 a16
do. unpeeled quarters.....8 a10
do. halves.....8 a10

Feathers—We quote 60 cents for Western Live Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 25a45 cents for common to fair per lb.

GRAINS, CORN.

Southern White.....56a60
do. Yellow.....50a60

WHEAT.

Western No. 1 Amber.....\$1 40 a1 42
do. No. 2 do.....1 35 a1 40
do. Mixed do.....a
do. No. 1 Red.....1 10 a1 12
do. No. 2 do.....95 a1 15
Penns Ivanla Red.....1 28 a1 30
Maryland Red.....1 30 a1 40
do. Amber.....1 40 a1 42
do. White.....1 15 a1 40

OATS.

Southern good to prime.....31a40

RYE.

Good to prime.....75a80

Hay and Straw—

Hay—Cecil Co. Timothy.....\$20 00a22 00
do. Penn. and New York.....16 00a18 00
do. Mixed.....11 00a12 00
do. Clover.....16 00a20 00
Straw—Wheat.....12 00a14 00
do. Oat.....11 00a12 00
do. Rye.....21 00a22 00

Hides—Market fair; quotations as follows: Association Steers, selected middle and overweights, 9a10 cents; Cows and light Steers, 9 cents.

Mill Feed—

Western Bran, per ton.....\$16 00a18 —
do. Shipstuff, per ton.....14 00a15 00

Onions—1 asteri \$1.75a2.25 for round lots; Western \$1.50a2.00 per bbl.

Potatoes—

New Potatoes, per bbl.....200a2 50
Early Rose, per bushel.....30a 35
do. per bbl.....\$1 25a1 50
Peerless, per bus.....30a-32
do. per bbl.....1 25a1 50
Peach Blow, per bus.....35a 40
do. per bbl.....1 60a1 75
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....2 50a3 50

Eggs—

Fresh Western.....19a20
Near by receipts.....20a21
Pickled.....a—
Fresh Southern.....13a14

Poultry and Game—

Live Turkeys, undrawn.....12 a13
Chickens per dozen.....2 00a4.00
Ducks.....4 00a5.50
Geese.....7 a 8
(Drawn 1a3 cents higher, as to quality)

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF CATTLE.

That rated first quality.....5 a6 cents
Medium or fair quality.....4½a5 do.
Most sales are from.....4¾a5¾ do.

Hogs—\$10a11, latter for a few extra heavy Hogs.

Sheep—We quote at 4¾a 7½ cents per lb., gross.

Seeds—Clover scarce and in demand.

Clover Alsike.....\$ 10 50c
do Lucerne best.....50c
do Red, Choice.....17a18
do White.....60c
Flaxseed.....\$ bush. 1.45a1 60
Grass Red Top.....\$ bush. 1.00a1.50
do Orchard.....3.00a3.25
do Italian Rye.....3.50
do Hungarian.....1.50a1.75
do Timothy 45 lb.....2.50a2.75
do Kentucky Blue.....1.50a1.75
do Extra Clean.....1.75a2.00
do Fine mixed for lawns.....1.00a1.50

Tobacco—LEAF—

Maryland- Frosted.....\$3 00a 5 00
do. sound common.....5 00a7 50
do. good do.....7 00a7 50
do. middling.....9 00a15 00
do. good to fine red.....12 00a20 00
do. fancy.....12 00a15 00
do. upper country.....7 50a20 00
do. ground leaves, new.....2 00a 9 00
Virginia—common and good lugs.....8 50a 9 50
do. common to medium leaf.....9 00a13 00
do. fair to good.....13 00a16 00
do. selections.....6 00a20 00
do. stems, common to fine.....4 00a 7 00

Wool—For Tub-washed, 40a42 cents; unwashed, 20a30 cents per lb.

Miscellaneous Produce—

Peas, black eye, per bus.....1 35 a1 40
Apples, New York, per bbl.....4 75 a5 00
do. country do.....2 50 a 5 00
Sheep's Pelts, each.....50 a1 00
Tallow, country, per lb.....8½a 9
Soap, country, per lb.....4 a 6
Sumac—We quote American per ton, \$78.00a82.00; Sicily, 90a1.00.

Fertilizers—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

Peruvian Guano.....\$59 00a60 00
Turner's Excelsior.....\$50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....45 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....45 00
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....50 00
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....50 00
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....42 00
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....45 00
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....50 00
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....55 00
do do do Ammoniated.....50 00
do do do Dissolved Bone.....50 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....40 00a42 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....45 00
Whitman's Phosphate.....45 00
Missouri Bone Meal.....43 00
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....50 00
do Bone Dust.....45 00
Dissolved Bones.....45 00
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....48 00
Plaster.....per bbl. 1 75
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....30 00
South Sea Guano.....50 00
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....45 00
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....40 00a42 00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....45 00
do Dissolved Missouri Bone.....45 00
do Bone Ash.....43 00

CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL MEDALS.



Struck in solid Albata Plate, equal in appearance, wear and color, to

SOLID SILVER OR GOLD,

presenting a variety of beautiful DESIGNS IN RELIEF. These Medals are larger than a Silver Trade Dollar, being 1 1/2 inch in diameter, handsomely put up, and sell readily at sight.

The most valuable Souvenirs and Mementos ever issued.

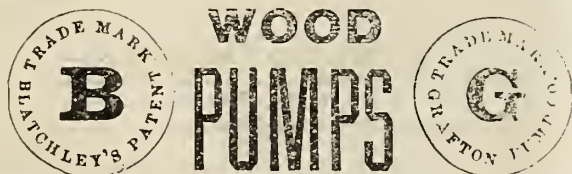
GOOD AGENTS WANTED in every City and Town in the U. S. and Canada, to whom exclusive territory will be given if desired.

RETAIL PRICES.—For the Albata Silver, 50 cents. Gilt, \$1, in fancy box. Usual discount to the trade.

A complete outfit of magnificent samples for agents, in satin or velvet-lined morocco case, containing Six Medals, different designs, one gilt, suitable for Jewelers, show windows, etc., sent on receipt of draft or Post-office order for \$4, or will ship Express C. O. D.

Descriptive Circular Price List and one sample sent upon receipt of 50 cts. Immense Profits. Sells at Sight. Correspondence solicited. Information free. Extensive fields for enterprise. Address all communications,

U. S. MEDALLION CO., 212 Broadway,
P. O. Box 5270. New York.



Blatchley's Standard Cucumber and Grafton Co.'s Pumps, with copper linings, old and new styles, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and the Trade especially, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition, to call and see us or send for catalogue, with prices and terms. C. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r, 506 Commerce St., Phila. These Pumps can be seen at Centennial Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, cor. Aisles 9 & N., Column Letter O, No. 10.

MAY IS THE TIME TO PLANT ROSES

A Specialty at the Rochester Commercial Nurseries. The best are the cheapest. Hardy Hybrid Perpetuals, extra plants from large pots for immediate blooming, \$3 per doz. by Express. Small plants by mail very cheap. Splendid imported Tree Roses. All kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. Send for our circulars. Address, W. S. Little, Rochester, N. Y.

The Cheapest Magazine published in the Civilized world is the

Fancier's Herald and Live Stock Advertiser.

A large, illustrated twenty page monthly, devoted to Live Stock, Poultry, Bees, Fish Culture, Pet Stock, etc. Subscription price but 50 cents per year. Immense circulation and extremely low advertising rates. THE HERALD is endorsed by the prominent breeders of the day, and contributed to by some of the ablest writers in the country. The Bee-Keeper's Department is edited by the eminent apianian, Mr. H. H. Flick. It is the magazine for FARMERS, because it treats of the care and breeding of stock from both a scientific and practical standpoint. It is the Journal for GRANGERS because it aims at improvement and reform in rural economy. It is original, entertaining, practical, fearless, cheap. It contains more printed matter, for the price, than any magazine published in the known world. It costs little and is worth much. It is the Farmers' Friend. Try it, by enclosing your name and address, with 50 cents, to

THE HERALD PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Mattituck, Suffolk Co., N. Y.
Sample copies 10 cents.

CHRONIC

Diseases Cured. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author, in person or by mail, free. Price by mail, postage prepaid, \$3 25. Contents tables free. Agents Wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO. (JOHN P. JEWETT, Manager,) 129 East 28th St., N. Y.

SHAKESPEARE'S
COMPLETE WORKS
40 Illustrations.
20 Parts at 30c. each.
Agents Wanted.

FIRESIDE EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE.

The cheapest book ever offered to the public. Large Type. Fine Illustration and Paper.

SPECIMEN, with 2 Illustrations, by mail, for 10c.
BAKER, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.



WATER'S TREE PRUNER

is indispensable for both Spring and Summer pruning. As more than ten thousand growers of both Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., can testify.

PRICES:

4 foot pole	\$2 50
6 "	2 75
8 "	3 00
10 "	3 25

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Agents Wanted.

E. S. LEE & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PLANTS FOR SALE.

40,000 EARLY CABBAGE, 100,000 LATE CABBAGE,
100,000 SWEET POTATO.

FOR SALE BY,

J. LUTHER BOWERS, Berryville, Va.
5 00 worth sent prepaid by Express. Catalogue free.

Dry Goods.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

DRY GOODS,

199, 201, 203 & 205 Baltimore St.,

Baltimore,

Invite the attention of parties to their splendid stock of Goods at Retail, on their first floor, embracing—

Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, Ladies Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets, Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels and House-keeping Goods generally.

Black and Colored Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Domestic Cottons and Domestic Goods of all kinds.

All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES. All purchasers pay the same price. No goods sold except such as we believe will give satisfaction and prove worth the price paid.

Having every advantage in buying goods, we are enabled to sell at the Lowest Prices.

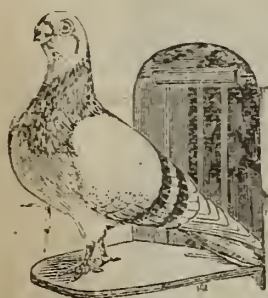


Carries a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch ball with accuracy fifty feet, without powder or percussion. Brass barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors and for sporting out of doors.

AGENTS WANTED.

A. A. GRAHAM, 67 Liberty Street, New York

FANCIERS' JOURNAL.



An Illustrated Weekly containing twenty-four pages of first-class reading matter, devoted to the Scientific Breeding and Management of FOWLS, Pigeons, Birds, Dogs, Rabbits, Pets, &c.

Subscription \$2.50 per annum. 10 cents per single copy.

Address,

FANCIERS' JOURNAL, Hartford, Conn.

Or H. F. WHITMAN, Agent,

Box 154, BALTIMORE, MD

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

John Saul's Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants.

For Spring of 1876, will be ready in February with a colored plate, many beautiful new plants are offered—all at very low rates. Free to all my customers; to others, price 25 cts. A plain copy to all applications free.

Plant Department

contains an immense stock of New, Rare, and Beautiful Plants. Sets of New Pelargoniums, New Perpetual Pelargoniums, New Tuberoses, Rooted Begonias, New Cannas, New Zonale, and Double Geraniums, New Victoria Daisies, New Fuchias, New Roses, New Phloxes, New Heliotropes, New Dahlias, New Chrysanthemums, Ageratums, Hibiscus, Caladiums, Clematis, &c. Roses, an immense stock of all the standard varieties grown in pots—cheap.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees.

New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherries, Standards and Dwarfs, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

Ornamental Trees

in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.

Evergreens

of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

Vegetable Seeds

of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by myself, or specially for me, or my importation.

Flower Seeds.

Being extensively engaged in importing and growing

New and Rare Plants,

consequently my facilities for seed saving are unequalled.

The following Catalogues with others now ready mailed free.

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees.

No. 2. A Catalogue of Garden Agricultural, and Flower Seeds.

No. 6. A Catalogue of New, Rare, and Beautiful Plants.

JOHN SAUL,

Washington City, D. C.

Jan-1y.

FARM WANTED!

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FARM ON EASY TERMS,

On a river preferred, from 400 to 600 acres, good buildings and within ten or twelve miles of Baltimore or other city in Maryland. Or would lease for five years, with privilege of purchasing at the expiration of that time.

Give full particulars in regards to *size, locality, encumbrance, if any, healthfulness, means of communication with markets, amount of cleared land, kinds of wood on it, if any, price and terms of payment, and when possession can be given.*

Address "D," Office "MARYLAND FARMER,"

BALTIMORE, MD.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876, by the National Art Co., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

"God's Promise."

The Finest WORK OF ART ever issued in this Country,

GIVEN AWAY

To every Subscriber to this Paper.

Reproduced in 17 Chromatic Water Colors, under the artist's personal supervision, and acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the best Water Color Chromatic Painting ever produced in America. This unsurpassed work of art, through the splendid liberality of the National Art Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, can be secured by every subscriber of this paper, as a

Grand Premium Gift,

It being delivered Free of Purchase Charge to every patron of this paper. It consists of

Four Complete Chromatic Paintings,

Embodying the fullest and richest conception of God's glorious promise: "*While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease.*" America's most favored landscape painter, Mr. E. D. Grafton, has grouped together, on a large plate, four splendid Landscape and Figure Paintings, and clothed them in the richest and warmest colors. To show in what light this splendid work of art is regarded, one thousand copies have been sold in Cincinnati and New York, at \$10 per copy, and \$5,000 in cash was offered the National Art Co. for its exclusive use as a Premium, by one of the most prominent newspapers in the country.

So large has been the demand on the National Art Co. for former Premium Engravings, and so universal the request that their works should not be confined to any one paper, that the Company have determined to make "GOD'S PROMISE" the crowning triumph of their art publications, and have steadily refused all offers for its exclusive control by any one paper, in order that the better class of newspapers generally may be benefited in being able to advertise it as the last and best Premium Gift of the National Art Co. Hence the announcement is made that arrangements have been made which secure to every reader of this paper a perfect copy of this latest, largest, and best American art publication.

The only requirement exacted is, that each reader shall cut out the following Premium Certificate, showing that it is sent in by a *bona fide* patron of this paper, together with 25 cents, the actual cost of postage, wrapping and mailing charges, and forward the same to the National Art Co. for redemption. In return you will receive a perfect copy of this grand work of art, mailed in a strong tube, postage fully prepaid, and every copy is warranted to reach its destination uninjured. Any copy that should be broken in transmission through the mail, will be duplicated free of any charge, upon your notifying the National Art Co. of the facts in the case. Postage stamps may be sent at their face value, as the amount is nearly all used in prepaying return postage on the Picture.

Cut out this Certificate and forward to the NATIONAL ART CO. for redemption.
It is worth \$10.

PREMIUM CERTIFICATE. On receipt of this Premium Certificate, together with 25 cents to pay cost of tube, postage, and packing, we hereby agree to return to the sender, postage prepaid, safely wrapped and packed, a perfect copy of Grafton's four celebrated paintings, entitled

"GOD'S PROMISE."

This Certificate is good until September 1, 1876, after which 10 cents additional will be charged. No copy will be sent without this Certificate accompanying the order, to show us that you are a *bona fide* patron of this paper. [Signed] NATIONAL ART CO., 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

[TRADE MARK.]

NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS. All Certificates should be sent in by Sept. 1, 1876. Those sent in thereafter require 10c. additional, as a new edition will then become necessary. A Certificate for each Painting must in all cases be sent, otherwise persons who are not subscribers might reap the benefits intended solely for the patrons of this paper. Each copy will be enclosed in a strong tube, and postage will be paid thereon out of the 25c. sent in. THE CERTIFICATE WILL NOT BE AGAIN PRINTED IN THIS PAPER, hence the importance of cutting it out at once and sending it in for redemption. Address all Certificates to the National Art Co., 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and you will receive by return mail the largest and handsomest Premium Painting you ever saw.

SUI GENERIS.



MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etageres and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 151 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

New and Rare Plants!

Established in 1823.

JOHN FEAST, Florist,
275 LEXINGTON ST.,
BALTIMORE.

Offer for sale now one of the largest miscellaneous collections of Plants in this country. Those wanting can be supplied on low terms, with cut flowers, designs and plants for decorative purposes; all orders punctually attended to, by applying at the above.

Annually importing for 40 years.

W. S. TAYLOR,
The Elms Stock Farm,
(P. O. Box, No. 509.)

BURLINGTON, N. J.
Percheron Horses,
Jersey Cattle,
Berkshires, &c.

is-n-ly.

A Gem worth Reading!----A Diamond worth Seeing!

SAVE YOUR EYES,

RESTORE your SIGHT,
THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated **PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE-SIGHT.** Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages Mailed Free. Send your address to us also.

Agents Wanted

Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately. to

DR. J. BALL & CO., (P. O. Box 957.)

No. 91 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

jan-ly

PURE CANE SEED.

VARIETIES:—LIBERIAN, REGULAR SORGO and OOM-SEBANA. PRICES:—By Mail, Postage paid, 50 cts per lb; by Express, 25 lbs. or less, 30 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs, 20 cts. per lb.; package included. The Neeazana is dropped from our list. We recommend the Liberian for general cultivation. Two or three lbs. required per acre. Money with order.

The Sorgo Hand-Book, containing valuable information on the culture of Cane and making Syrup, and description of the celebrated Cook Evaporator and Victor Cane Mills, sent free. BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O.



FLOWER POTS,

STONE,

AND

EARTHENWARE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EACH.

M. PERINE & SONS, Manufacturers,

711 and 713 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

Send for Price List.

febly

PH. SCHUCHMANN.

No. 8 Ave. D., New York,

BREEDER OF IMPORTED STOCK,

In High Class Pouters & Carriers
and other Toy Birds.

The Toll-Gate! Prize Picture sent free! An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find
Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.
june-ly

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

THE THISTLE EDITION

is the only fully Illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's

WAVERLEY NOVELS

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novelist."

The books are standard, and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best. The prices are of the lowest. **Agents Wanted Everywhere**, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. **ELEVEN MONTHS DELIVERIES** (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in cloth, gilt extra, per volume, \$1.50; Half Turkey, gilt top, \$2.25. For terms, etc. address

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
17 Murray Street, New York.

SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR,

A work of 64 pages, that tells how to grow fruits in a bundance for home use or market, having drawings to illustrate, etc., etc. Price 25 cents, post paid. Our **Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener** is a monthly paper, devoted to fruit growing, truck raising and home's adornment, at 1 00 per year. Most liberal terms to club agents of any paper in this country. A specimen copy as well as our wholesale and retail price list of plants and TREES to applicant. Address **A. M. PURDY & CO.**, Rochester, N. Y. or **PURDY & DORLAND**, South Bend, Indiana.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From my First Premium White Leghorn Fowls,

PRICE LOW. CIRCULAR FREE.

Address

ED. P. CLOUD,
(Clifton Poultry Yards,)
KENSETT SQUARE, PA.

GRAPE BOXES.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Grape Boxes of the most improved pattern, and of the various sizes needed for the shipment of grapes to the Eastern and Northern markets. They are made of the best timber, and three year's use has proved their great durability and value. They will be furnished on liberal terms. Early correspondence solicited.

J. W. PORTER,
Charlottesville, Va.

\$57 60 Agents' Profits per week.—Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, **W. H. CHIDESTER**, 267 Broadway, N. Y.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. **STINSON & Co.**, PORTLAND, Maine.

SEND 25c. to **G. P. ROWELL & CO.**, New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE IN 10 HOURS, from Cider, Wine, Molasses or Sorghum, *without using drugs.* Address **F. I. SAGE**, Inegar Maker, Springfield, Mass.

50 CENTS FREE.

SPECIAL OFFER—FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Will send, POST-PAID FREE, to each new subscriber of the **NEW YORK AGENTS' MONTHLY**, a magnificent CENTENIAL MEMORIAL MEDAL (in fancy box), struck in Albata Plate Silver, larger than a silver trade dollar, 1 5/8 inch in diameter—Price 50 cents each. The **AGENTS' MONTHLY** is a handsome, spicy 16 page paper, Subscription price 50 cents a year. Send 50 cents, and you will receive the **AGENTS' MONTHLY** for one year, post-paid, and the above Medal gratis.

Address, **PENTON PUBLISHING CO.**,
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



Pest Poison is not only

a Safe, Sure and Cheap DESTROYER of the Colorado Beetle or POTATO BUG, but of ALL INSECTS which prey on vegetation CUT and ARMY WORM, GREEN FLY, &c.

Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling. NOT INJURIOUS TO PLANTS,—NOT DANGEROUS TO USE, Never Fails to Kill. COSTS ABOUT 25 CENTS AN ACRE.—Put up in half lb. boxes, enough for two acres.—Price 50 Cents.—Send for Circular. Made only by the

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, 66 Cortlandt St.
P. O. BOX 3139. NEW YORK.

THE BHACAVAD CITA

Or a discussion on DIVINE MATTERS
between KRISHNA and ARJUNA.

A SANSKRIT Philosophical Poem

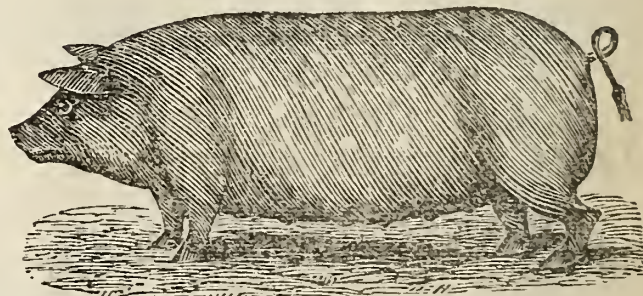
Translated, with copious notes, an introduction on Sanskrit philosophy and other matter. By **J. Cockburn Thompson**. This valuable work should be in every library. 12 mo. 275 pp. Elegantly gotten up. Price, post paid, \$1.75. Address the publishers, **Religio Philosophical Publishing House**, Chicago, Ill.

ZELL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA
New Revised Edition
AGENTS WANTED.

150 000 articles, 3,000 engravings, and 18 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of of universal know'edge in the language. New in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cents.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

Cumberland White Pigs,
IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.
FOR SALE.



One BOAR, ten months old, well-grown and ready for use. Price \$25.00.

S. SUTTON,
St. Denis P. O., Balto. Co., Md.

W. ATLEE BURPEE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF IMPORTED LIVE STOCK,
OF THE BEST IMPORTED AND PRIZE WINNING STRAINS.

PURE CHESTER WHITE SWINE—A GRAND SPECIALTY—Choice Stock of all ages always for sale at moderate prices, and entire satisfaction given. Also **BERKSHIRE, POLAND, CHINA** and **ESSEX**, some of as Good Stock as there is in America. **JERSEY AND GUERNSEY CATTLE, Ayrshires AND SHORTHORNS** of good Pedigree and fine individual merit, Best Butter Strains. **COTSWOLD AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.**

DOGS—Setter, Shepherd, Beagle Hound, Fox Hound, Grey Hound, Black-and-tan and Skeye Terriers for sale. Pups and Dogs bred from the best Imported and Most Fashionable Stock.

LAP-EARED RABBITS & ENGLISH FERRETS.

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.

Leghorns, Brown-White, Black and Dominique, of my Celebrated Stock, generally acknowledged to have no superior. Imported Partridge Cochins, White; Black and Buff Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas, Hamburgs, P. Rocks, Am. Dominiques, Black and Red Games and Bantams.

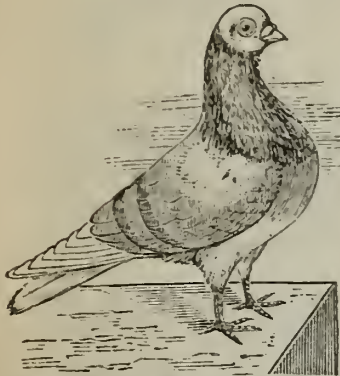
TURKISHS—Bronze, White, Black, Blue and Buff; Extra-Fine in size and color.

GESE—Toulouse, China and Bremen; Very Large and Fine.

DUCKS—A magnificent collection, consisting of Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga, Mercury, and White Top-Knot. High class specimens of the above now for sale, both for breeding and exhibiting.

FANCY PIGEONS—All Varieties.

"THE PIGEON LOFT," an Illustrated Treatise on Pigeons, post-paid, 50 Cents. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Land and Water, Fowls and Pigeons, 10 Cents.



Farmers, plant **CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN**—the best variety yet produced. Will yield over one hundred bushels to the acre. Per lb., 50 Cents; per bushel, \$5.00.

Orders solicited. Glad to write fully to correspondents. Only first-class stock sold. Send for circulars.

W. ATLEE BURPEE, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE 1428 MARKET ST., THIRD NATIONAL BANK BUILDING. Visitors always welcome.

"HIGH-BRED COTSWOLDS,"
Rams and Ewes,

FROM BEST ENGLISH STOCK.

SOME VERY CHOICE.

I offer also for sale my

PRIZE RAM. "DUKE OF GLOUCESTER,"

Four (4) years old, he was bred and raised by Robert Game, Esq., Gloucestershire, England. This Ram has given twenty-four (24) pounds of clean Wool at a clipping, he is strong and healthy, imparting his qualities to his get in a marked degree.

Cost to Import \$325 & Risk.

All Sheep carefully Boxed and shipped to any part of the United States, at moderate prices. Address,

C. J. B. MITCHELL,

Queenstown, Maryland.

GAS LIME

For Agricultural Purposes,

FOR SALE AT THE WORKS OF

THE PEOPLE'S GAS COMPANY,

Foot of SCOTT ST, at 2 CENTS PER BUSHEL,

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 162 W. FAYETTE STREET,

Baltimore.

THE OLD CRESCENT BONE,



AND OTHER
**RELIABLE
MANURES.**

\$5 to \$8 per ton
SAVED over oth-

ers in moisture alone. Best materials.
No rank odors from wet, offensive and
insoluble make-weights. Uniform in
quality and mechanical condition.—
Good packages and **FULL WEIGHT.**

Low PRICES. FOR CIRCULARS, &c., ADDRESS,

GREAT BARGAINS!!

1 Largest sized Horse-power, nearly new.

1 Redding Corn Sheller, fan attachment, new and in
perfect order.

1 French Burr, Horse-power Mill, in good order, ca-
pacity 5 bushels per hour.

2 Threshers, thoroughly repaired and never used
since. One was made by Sinclair & Co., and the other
by Whitman & Sons.

The owner has no use for them now, and author-
izes me to sell them at extremely low figures.

W. W. W. BOWIE,

145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

COTTON PLANTING, 1876.

SOLUBLE AMMONIATED

SOUTH SEA GUANO

Ton, 11 Bags, - - - \$50.00.

ORCHILLA GUANO, A. A.

(The same article as imported in 1872.)

Ton, 12 Bags, - - - \$30.00.

B. M. RHODES & CO., Importers,

Discount to Dealers.

82 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON,

Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, Curers of the "Maryland" Brand

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMs,

No. 48 South Street, Baltimore.

AGRICULTURAL SALT,

A cheap and valuable FERTILIZER, can be had at a very low price.

T. ROBT. JENKINS & SON.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

CROMWELL & CONGDON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Every Description of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY,

No. 51 Light Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.



SEED DEPARTMENT, to which we give our special attention, growing and importing our own Seed, we are prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities for VEGETABLE, FLOWER, HERB and GRASS SEEDS and SEED GRAIN. As we thoroughly test the different varieties, both as to their quality and freshness, before sending out, we are able to guarantee that their will be no disappointment to those who favor us with their orders. *Orders by mail promptly attended to.*

Agents for Blatchley's Cucumber Wood Pumps.

BEING PROPRIETORS OF THE

PATAPSCO NURSERIES,

Situated One Mile South of Baltimore, we are prepared to supply

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Vines, SHRUBBERY, ROSES AND BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

In quantities to suit. Our stock of

Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, for Fall and Spring Planting,

Is Large and Fine, embracing all the varieties, both new and old, which have proved themselves valuable. Address

CROMWELL & CONGDON, No. 51 Light Street, Baltimore.

Implement, Seed and Nursery Catalogues sent free on application.

GRANGE'S AMERICAN SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured from the most concentrated materials, and contains a large percentage of POTASH, which especially adapts it for the cultivation of

Tobacco, Corn, Potatoes, &c.

Write for analysis, terms and prices.

GERMAN [Stassfurt]

POTASH SALTS, (KAINIT,)

Calcined, Ground and wholly Soluble, containing 23 to 30 per cent. of **SULPHATE OF POTASH**, and other valuable ingredients, being the cheapest source of Potash now available; also **MURIATE OF POTASH**, 80 per cent. and upwards. Send for descriptive circular. Also

PURE BONE DUST AND BONE MEAL,

Containing Ammonia $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. Bone Phosphate of Lime 48 to 50 per cent.

 To those who wish to manufacture their own PHOSPHATES we offer a complete line of PUREST MATERIALS, and will furnish formula.

F. C. GRANGE & CO.

Office, 47 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

MARYLAND POUDRETTE,

Rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts,

AS PER ANALYSIS, containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say

34 pounds Ammonia,

39 pounds Potash,

38 pounds Phosphoric Acid,

Also, LIME, MAGNESIA, and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—

For sale, packed in barrels or bags, at \$15 per ton, 2,000 pounds, by

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

City Hall. Baltimore.

Are You Going to Paint

Then Buy MILLER BROS.

and save one-third the cost of is much handsomer, and will paint. Is prepared ready for sired. Is on many thousand country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address,

CHEMICAL PAINT

painting, and get a paint that last twice as long as any other use in white or any color de- of the finest buildings of the

Miller Bros., 109 Water Street, Cleveland. O. or N. Y. Enamel Paint Co., 103 Chambers St., N. Y.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

THE PET STOCK, PIGEON AND
POULTRY BULLETIN,

The OLDEST POULTRY JOURNAL in the WORLD, and the only one that has retained its Advertising Patrons throughout. In conduct it is

Fearless, Outspoken and Independent,

And Pledged to Protect its subscribers and expose Fraud and Humbuggery.

The ILLUSTRATIONS are by the best American and English artists and are mostly gotten up expressly for this paper. Its columns are filled with PRACTICAL INFORMATION upon the BREEDING, MANAGEMENT and DISEASES of POULTRY, PIGEONS and PET STOCK.

Among ITS CORRESPONDENTS are many of the best known and reliable Fanciers of America and England. It is published PROMPTLY on the First of each Month at

No. 20 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Subscription \$1.25 per year,

Specimen Copies 10 Cents.

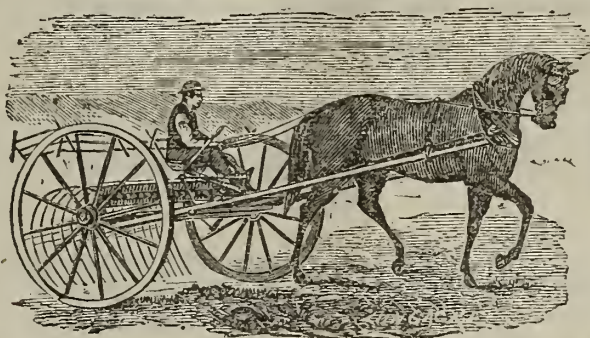
Address,

WM. H. KIRBY, Business Manager,

P. O. BOX 316, NEW YORK.

GRIFFITH & TURNER,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR



Hagerstown

Horse Rake,

And Hagerstown Premium Wheat Drill,

And Manufacturers of the Maryland Crop and Fodder Cutter,

Corn Shellers, for Horse and Hand Power; Stoner's Patent Wheat Fan,

Threshers and Cleaners; Railway and Sweep Horse-Powers;

Patent Steel and Iron Plows; Plow Castings; Hominy Mills;

Pioneer Stump Pullers; Farm Wagons; Corn and Cob Crushers.

With a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements. A general assortment of Knives and Sections for Mowers and Reapers. Repairing machines at short notice, and on reasonable terms. FERTILIZERS of most approved brands; A No. 1 article of unsteamed Ground Bone, Peruvian Guano, Plaster, &c., &c.

GRASS SEEDS.

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Kentucky Blue, Hungarian and other grasses.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A full and fresh assortment of Garden Seeds for the year 1876. A call is solicited.

GRIFFITH & TURNER, 41 & 43 N. PACA STREET, BALTIMORE.

PAINTING.

HARD
TIMES
PLAN.

Best and Cheapest paint in the world. Retailed
AT WHOLESALE PRICES. "Ready Mixed."
Full directions. Apply yourself and save cost of ap-
plication. Sample Cards free.

G. W. ROSE, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. Bx 5,740.

WESTERN FARMS.

Parties desiring to purchase Farms in any of the
Western States, either improved or unimproved, are
requested to write to

MASON, MILLS & CO.

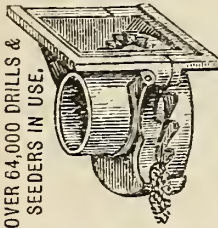
REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND BROKERS,
145 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
for descriptive catalogue and price lists, which will
be mailed free upon application.

7,000 Sold in 1875.

NEW FORCE FEED

FOR

Buckeye Grain Drill.



Will sow any desired quantity with-
OUT CHANGE OF GEAR. Will sow Wheat,
Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Peas, Corn,
Flaxseed, &c. Just What You
Want. It beats any Force Feed ever
made. Send for a circular, or ask your
dealer to show you the Buckeye.

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

WANTED.

For my two sons (one twenty and the other sixteen)
a PRACTICAL COMMON SENSE SCHOOL, that
will train them for a successful start in life; teach
them how to get a living: make money, and become
ENTERPRISING, USEFUL CITIZENS. They have
no time or money to spend on *ages past and gone*.
Therefore, the course of study must be such as the
experience of the times demand; viz., short, practical,
useful and reasonable; and the teachers able, skillful
men, of rare business and executive ability.

The above advertisement, from a New York paper,
describes just such a school as the

NEW MARKET POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

in Shenandoah Co., Va. The cheapest the most prac-
tical, and the most successful school in the country.
Tuition. Board. Lodging. Washing. Fuel and
lights, only \$165 for the scholastic year. For
particulars address

PROF. BEN. HYDE BENTON, A. M.

PRESIDENT.

The next session will commence September 1.

Thoroughbred Horse "GYRO."

This splendid young horse, by Gilroy, out of
Florence Wallace, and half brother to the famous
race horse Grimstead, has become the property of
the advertiser, and will make the season of 1876, at
his residence. One mile north of Cockeysville, Bal-
more county. Gilroy, was by Lexington, and
Florence Wallace, by Vandal, who was by import-
ed Glencoe. Full certified pedigree, can be examin-
ed, and terms ascertained, which will be liberal
upon application to

SAMUEL W. WORTHINGTON,

Cockeysville, Baltimore County, Md.

Mares kept for \$10 per month. All risk at the
owner of the mares.
feb-46*

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, F. K. PHENIX, Bloom-
ington, Ill. Price list free. 4 Catalogues, 25 cts.

Education

For Business pursuits or Government positions,
secured at WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, loca-
ted at the National Capital, now the most interest-
ing and attractive city in America, and one of the
least expensive for students. Business course \$50.
Board \$18 to \$25 per month. Time required to
complete course six to eight months. For circu-
lars, address H. C. SPENCER, President, Wash-
ington, D. C. july-1y



FOR SALE.



A FINE TOBACCO FARM, in Southern Maryland,
of 250 acres, supplied with all necessary Buildings
and Fencing, in good condition, 2,500 Choice Apple,
Peach and Apricot Trees, just beginning to bear.
Neighborhood good; location dry and perfectly
healthy, in close proximity to Villages, Churches,
Stores, Schools, &c., 2 1/2 miles from navigable waters
and 13 miles from Southern Maryland Railroad.
Terms Easy. Address,

dec-1f

WM. TURNER,
Hughesville, Charles Co., Md.



SHEPHERD DOGS!

The very best dog a Farmer or Stock Breeder can
have. The most intelligent and useful dog known.
Send stamp for prices and full information, to

D. Z. EVANS, JR.

32 N. 5th, St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ALSO

Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dogs, Rabbits &c.

CANCER,

Cured by Dr. BOND'S Discovery.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of
the world.

Send for pamphlets and particulars. Address

H. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute,

3208 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. apply

GEO. W. WEBB & CO.

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELER,

Rich Jewelry, Fine Watches and Sterling

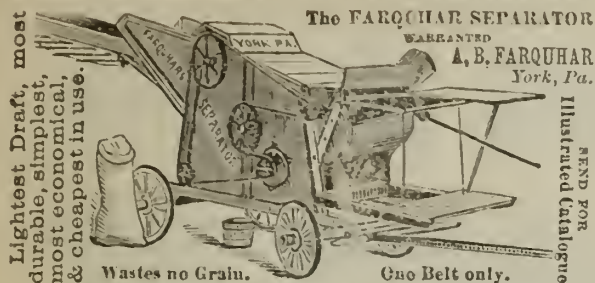
SILVERWARE.

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry by experienced
workmen.

Cor. Baltimore & Light Sts., Baltimore.

HOVEY'S ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE.

HOME GROWN SEEDS OUR NEW CATALOGUE,
pages, containing the greatest
variety of Garden and Flower
Seeds, and the best strains of home
grown seeds for Market Gardeners
Family Gardens, Amateurs and
Florists, sent free to all who apply
HOVEY & CO. 53 No. Market St. Boston, Mass.



PENNSYLVANIA Agricultural Works YORK, PA.

A. B. Farquhar, Manager & Prop'r.

The Farquhar Separator,

Warranted the best in use. Send for Catalogue.

Horse Powers and Thrashers of all kinds a specialty.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works is one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the United States. It is furnished with improved Machinery, Foundry, Forging Rooms, Planing and Sawing Mills, Lumber Yard, &c., complete within itself. We are situated among the great Iron, Coal and Lumber fields, which form the basis of all manufacturing; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to these advantages, confident of meriting an extended patronage.

The following are among my specialties:

PLOWS.

Polished, Hardened Steel and Cast Iron. Farquhar's Cast Steel Model Plow, one and two horse, warranted in any soil, and under all circumstances, *second to none*.—American Clipper, Full Steel, one, two and three horse. Atwood and Ohio Cast Plows, two and three horse. Subsoil Plows, Steel soled, two and three horse. Hillside or Swivel Plows, &c., &c.

Shovel Plows, Cultivators, Sulkie Plows

Made of the best White Oak, or Refined Iron Beams, with hardened Steel Shovels, Plain or Reversible.

KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER, with PHOSPHATE ATTACHMENT, works perfectly with any size Corn and any pulverized Fertilizer.

For further particulars, send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

Feb-17

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa

AGRICULTURAL STEELS.

Cultivator Teeth, hardened steel, Shovel Plow Blades, Cotton Scrapers, Improved Dickson Cotton Sweeps, &c., all of best Steel, made expressly for my use.

Pelton Triple Geared Horse Powers.

This celebrated Horse Power is fast taking precedence wherever introduced; it is more economical, durable and lighter of draft than any other. I make all sizes from two to ten horse.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Of all sizes, for both Gear and Belt.

RAILWAY HORSE POWERS with SEPARATORS.

FARQUHAR'S SEPARATOR.

From two to ten Horse Power; simple, strong and durable. Turbine Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Plow Irons and Castings, &c.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having improved Blanchard machinery for the manufacture of Plow Handles upon an extensive scale, I can supply first quality Handles, side bent to order for any pattern of plow.

TAMPED ZINC LABELS,

For Trees, Vines, &c.

PERMANENT, CONVENIENT, CHEAP.

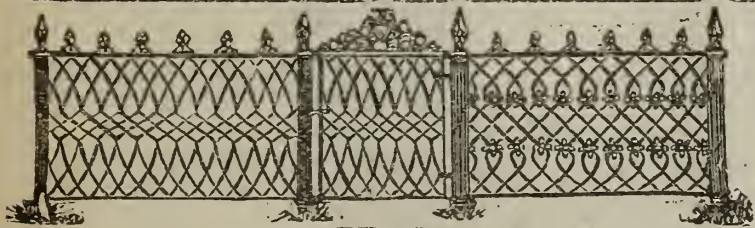
SENT POST-PAID PER MAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES:

100 Assorted Names, as desired, including copper wires for each,	\$1 00
1000 " " " " " " " " " " " "	8 00
1000 " in lots of 100 to each name " " " "	7 00

To Nurserymen and dealers desiring large quantities, special rates will be given. Parties desiring names for specialties, will be furnished for orders for 1000 without additional expense for stamp. We can also furnish stamps of larger size, with special designs, as may be required. These would prove of value to nurserymen and others as an advertisement. Circulars and samples free.

J. E. WOODHEAD,

358 W. Madison Street, Chicago.



WIRE RAILING

AND

Ornamental Wire Works.

DUFUR & CO.

No. 36 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md

MANUFACTURE

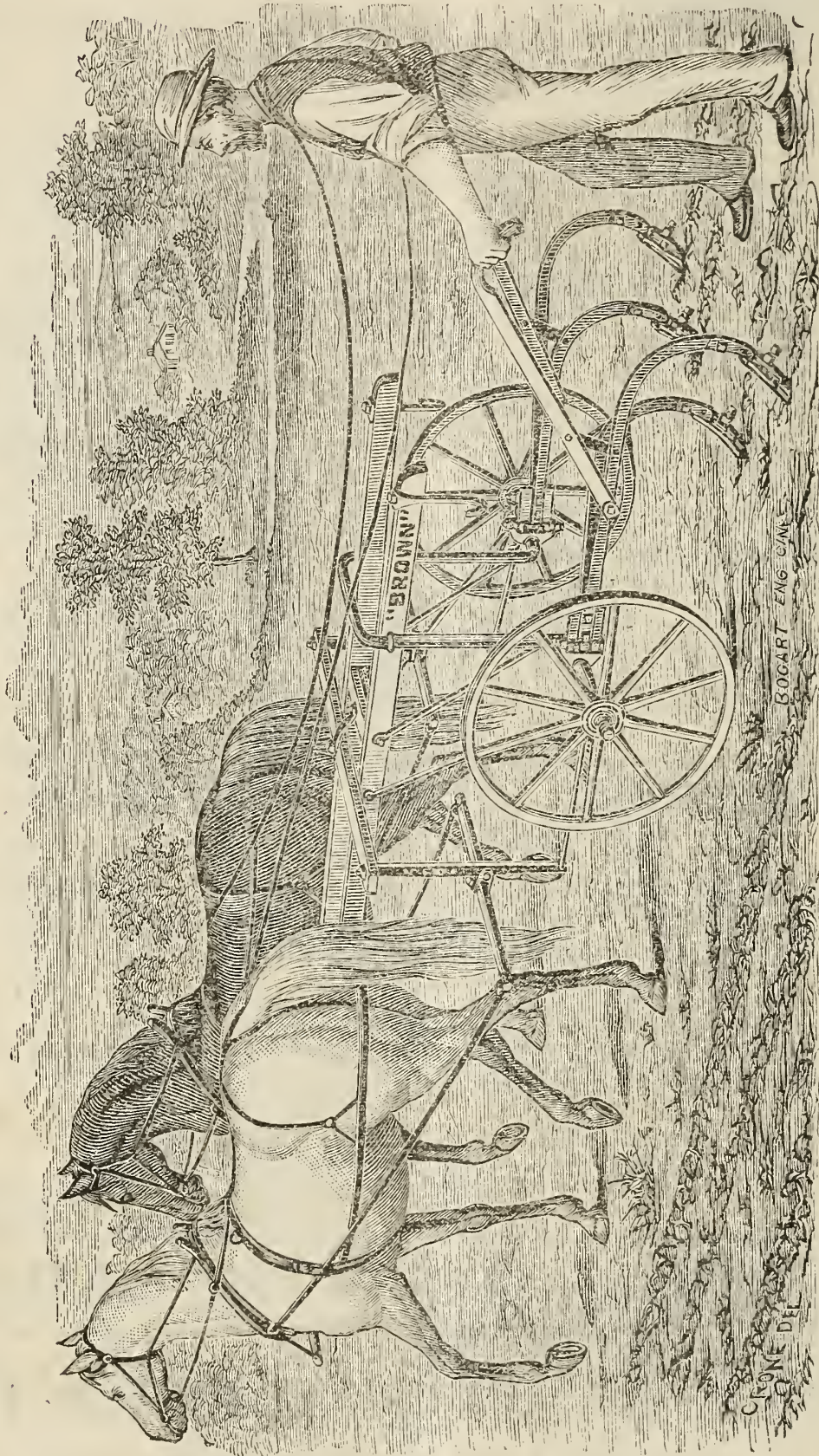
Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SIEVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND AND COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.

Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, &c., &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

WALKING CULTIVATOR.



Walking Cultivator.) This implement which is used almost universally in the West, is finding favor in the East, and will no doubt soon meet with a large sale. All who have used them speak in the highest terms of them. It is composed of two shovel plows, having two wheels as shown in cut, and cultivates *both sides of the row at once*—entirely saving the labor of one man and plow. The plowman walks by the side of the row steady and guiding the plows as easily as he could manage one plow not on wheels. This is no experimental implement but has been thoroughly tried, and thousands of them are used in the West.

PRICE.....\$35 00

145 & 147 W. PRATT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

1876. FOR THE HARVEST OF 1876.

The Excelsior Reaper, [with Dropper or Self-Rake.]

The Excelsior Mower.

The Sprague Mower.

The American Hay Tedder.

Wheel Rake.—8 Different kinds.

Revolving Rakes.

Spring Teeth Gleaners.

The Genuine Grant Grain Cradles.

Dunn Edge Tool Co.'s scythes.

Whitman's Horsepowers and Threshers.

Westinghouse Horsepowers, Threshers and Cleaners.

Wheeler & Melick “ “ “

Climax, Pelton, Wright's & Wagoner's Horsepowers.

Steam Engines, Mounted and Stationary, [for farm use, &c.]

Montgomery Rockaway Wheat Fans.

Rye Threshers, [Straw Preserving.]

And a large assortment of Harvest Tools and Agricultural Implements of every description.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 & 147 W. Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Are You Going to Paint

Then Buy the **N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S**

CHEMICAL PAINT

AND SAVE ONE-THIRD THE COST OF PAINTING, and get a paint that is MUCH HANDSOMER, and will last TWICE AS LONG as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in WHITE or ANY COLOR desired. Is on many thousand of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. SAMPLE CARD OF COLORS SENT FREE. Address, N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 103 Chambers Street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water Street Cleveland, Ohio.

TO TREE PLANTERS, Nurseryman, Dealers, etc.

The following **CATALOGUES** are now ready, and will be sent to all applicants as follows:

No. 1—**Fruits** (just published), 56 pages, and **Colored Plate**, 15 c.

No. 2—**Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc.**, 124 pages, 50 illustrations, and a fine **Colored Plate of Roses**, 25 c.

No. 3—**Green and Hot-House & Bedding Plants**, with supplemental list of **Novelties**, free.

No. 4—**Wholesale**, Free.

No. 5—**List of New Roses for 1876**, FREE.

In paper covers, mailed post free at annexed prices.

Nos. 1 & 2—Neatly bound together, forming an interesting and valuable book for reference,

Address, 50c. by mail, post-paid.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
ROCHESTER N. Y.

PERFECTION AT LAST In one Important Art.

EVERY BODY USING THE

"Gulf Stream Refrigerated Dairy Room," without an exception, says that it is a "PERFECT SUCCESS."

One party writes—"I have never had any sour milk in my dairy, during the 15 months that I have been using your patent dairy; no more spring houses for me."

Another—"Your dairy works like a charm, Summer and Winter; your sub-earth ventilation is certainly a capital thing."

Another—"The subteranean ventilator is perfectly simple, and is simply perfect."

Dairymen, if you desire to know all about the latest and best improvements in *Dairy Construction*, send 25 cts., and a stamp for a copy of my new book.

"How to construct a Perfect Dairy Room"
Illustrated.

Address, J. WILKINSON.

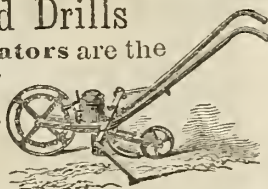
Rural Architect, Land Scape Gardener, and Superintendent of the Agricultural Building, Centennial Exhibition, after February 1st, 1876, and Mansion House, Baltimore, Md., till then.
feb-6t.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drills

and **Matthews' Hand Cultivators** are the most reliable, durable, popular and salable ever produced. Sold separate or combined. Send for circular. Manufactured by

EVERETT & SMALL,

Boston, Mass.



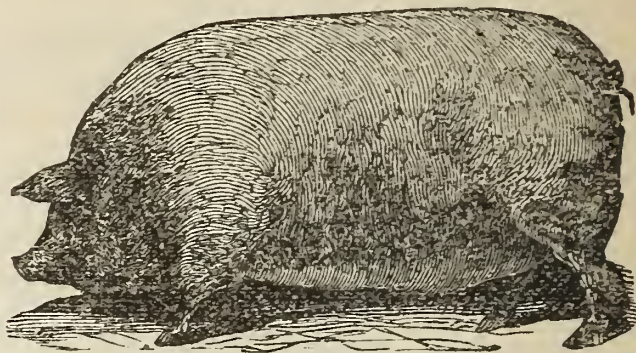
[ESTABLISHED 1840.]

C. C. & R. H. HYATT,
General Commission House,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Grain, Flour, &c.
N. E. COR. PRATT & LIGHT STS., Baltimore.

Premium Chester White, BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS. FANCY POULTRY, &c.



Bred and For Sale by

GEO. B. HICKMAN,
WEST CHESTER, CHESTER CO., PENN.

Send Stamp for Circular and Price List.

Allen's Planet Jr.

**SILVER
MEDAL**



Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes, perfected for '76. FOUR SIZES. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier and six to twelve times faster than the hand hoe; often saving \$100 in a season! Our NEW polished steel blade, HORSE HOE, perfected after ten years of experiment, hoes, cultivates, plows and hills admirably, and should be owned by every farmer. Circulars free, mention this paper. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Sole Manfrs., 119 S. Fourth St. Phila., Pa. We must have a Live Agent in every Town.

SCIENTIFIC FARMER

Devoted to Profitable Agriculture,

Which is the application of science to practice upon the farm; to the use of principles which, intelligently used, cannot mislead; to the advocacy of accuracy and system in agricultural pursuits.

Only \$1.00 a Year. On trial three months, 25 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE. AGENTS WANTED.
Clubs with all publications.

Address

SCIENTIFIC FARMER, BOSTON, MASS.

R. H. HODGSON,

New London, Chester County, Pa.

Breeder & Shipper of Chester White Hogs

Sows in Pig, and Boars fit for service. Pigs in pairs not akin. I took 14 premiums on my hogs last fall. Send stamp for circular. nov-tf

ALL ABOUT GARDENING

For HOME use and for MARKET in ROOT'S GARDEN MANUAL—practical, pointed and thorough—containing one-half as much matter as \$1.50 books on the subject. Gardeners throughout the country commend its practical labor-saving methods as invaluable to them. Sent for 10 cents, which will be allowed on the first order for seeds, J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Illinois. Jan-3t

R H O D E S', STANDARD MANURES

PREPARED FOR ALL CROPS.

Jno. M. Rhodes & Co.

80 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

THE

CELEBRATED CLOTHIERS, OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER,

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirts &c., &c.

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

Nos. 165 & 167 W. BALTIMORE ST.,

Baltimore, Md.

dec-1y

A. E. WARNER,

ESTABLISHED 1811.

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES,

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Dec-1y

No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore.

JOHN C. DURBOROW.

ROWLAND R. HAYWARD.

J. C. DURBOROW & CO.

MANAGERS OF BALTIMORE BRANCH HOUSE FOR

THE KIRBY MOWERS & REAPERS,

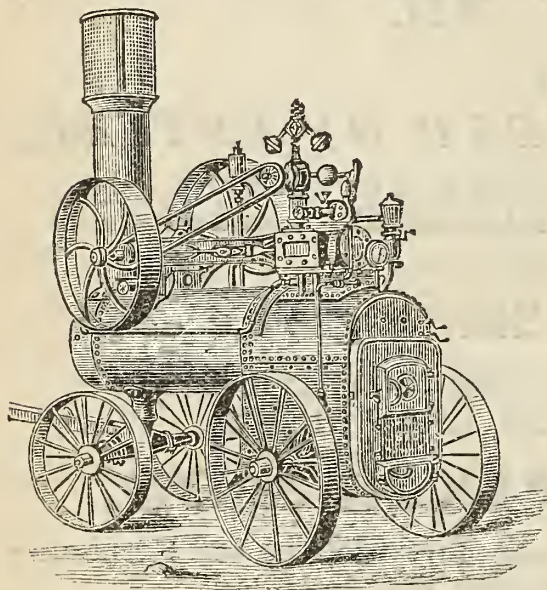
55 LIGHT ST.,



BALTIMORE.

ALSO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

**TAYLOR'S DRY STEAM
PORTABLE ENGINES.**



**THE BEST
PORTABLE ENGINE
MADE.**

It possesses every advantage over any Engine in the market, for

Agricultural Use,

Or for any purpose to which Power is applied.

**SOLD AT A LOW PRICE
AND
ON EASY TERMS.**

**HARMAN WHEEL HORSE RAKES,
PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS,
BALL'S STEEL, CAST & COMBINATION PLOWS,
KINYON'S Celebrated MEAT CHOPPERS.**

*The Most Improved Threshers and Cleaners now in the Market,
and Horse Powers of all kinds.*

**CHOICE FIELD SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

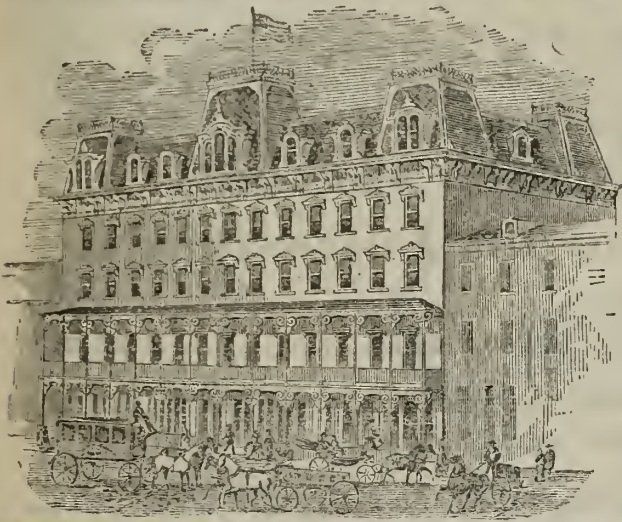
We guarantee all our Goods, and make a liberal discount for cash. Send for Circular and Price-List to

J. C. DURBOROW & CO.

dec-ly

55 Light Street, near Pratt, Baltimore, Md.

BURNS & SLOAN,
No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Building Lumber and Shingles,
ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.
Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.
aug-1y



MALTBY HOUSE
BALTIMORE, MD.
C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.
Capacity 350 Guests.

Has just received a series of Costly and Elegant Improvements, embracing every Department of the Hotel, having been Remodeled, Enlarged and Newly Furnished throughout thereby supplying a want long felt by the traveling public, a "FIRST CLASS HOTEL," at the very moderate price of \$2 50 per day.

There is attached to the Hotel the most Elegant and extensive RESTAURANT in the city, thereby enabling persons to engage Rooms and live on the European plan, if so desired.
Jan-1y

THOMAS M. HARVEY,
West Grove, Chester County, Pa.
Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,
INCLUDING
PURE GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, AND JERSEY.
Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,
octly Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

EDWD. J. EVANS & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,
YORK, PENNA.

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Hedge Seeds, &c., and HORTICULTURAL GOODS of all kinds.

Descriptive Catalogues and price lists mailed to applicants.

mar-1y

PURE FERTILIZERS.

WHITMAN'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Manufactured only by E. WHITMAN & SONS, IS THE **MOST RELIABLE PHOSPHATE IN THE MARKET.**

Look at the Analysis, and compare it with other Phosphates in the Market.

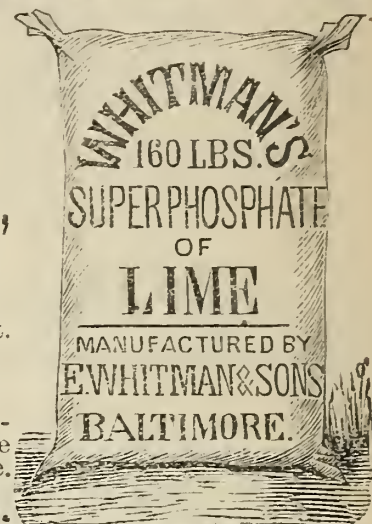
SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE—25 to 40 per cent.

AMMONIA, — 2 to 2 1-2 "

POTASH, — 2 1-2 "

Composed entirely of Pure Dissolved Bone Ash, Dried Blood and Animal Matter, and Potash Salts. No mineral phosphates used. Made of the highest grade materials known. There can be no better phosphate made.

Price \$45 Per Ton, in Sacks, of 160 pounds each.



MISSOURI BONE MEAL.

Its Superior an Impossibility.

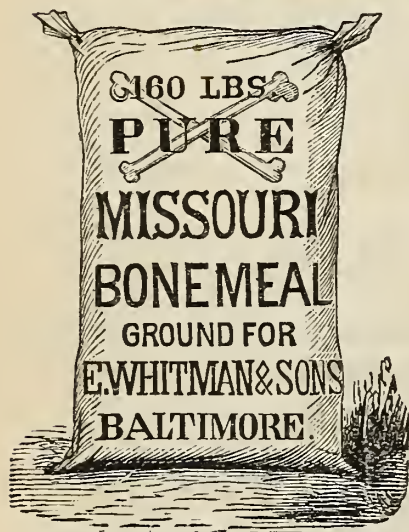
Analysis : Ammonia..... 4.38
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....49.51

Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The largest particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$43 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

CAUTION !

As some parties are offering as Missouri Bone Meal other than the genuine article, we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the bags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark is copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all infringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our Mill is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. "Missouri Bone Meal" is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

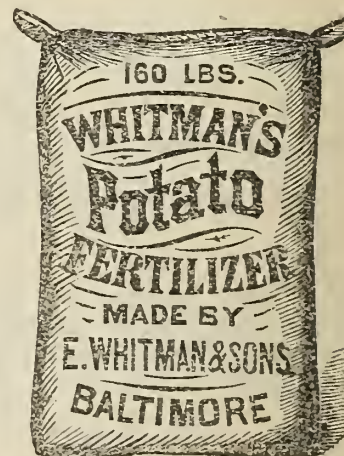


Whitman's Potato Phosphate.

We have made for several years a Potato Fertilizer, upon the principle that the soil should be fertilized with such plant food as the plants assimilate for their nourishment and growth. Potatoes, Turnips and all root crops, contain very large quantities of potash. For instance: An acre of Wheat takes out of the soil 35 lbs. Potash; whilst an acre of Potatoes takes out 179 lbs. We have sold a large quantity of this fertilizer, and it always has produced the most perfect satisfaction, and we recommend it for Potatoes and all root crops as being the best fertilizer known.

PRICE \$45 PER 2,000 POUNDS,

In New Sacks of 160 lbs. each.



NEW JERSEY GROUND BONE.


Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

145 & 147 W. PRATT ST., Baltimore, Md.

Osage Orange Plants.

The largest stock perhaps in the East, and quality unsurpassed. Per single thousand \$5,—but very much lower in large lots. Freight by rail or water from Philadelphia is but a trifle over cost of plants.

 Send for Catalogues of our extensive Nursery Stock.

THOMAS MEEHAN, Nurseryman,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.

DIGGS BROTHERS,

Baltimore Co.
Reading,
Sunbury,
Lykens Valley,

Coals.

Cumberland,
Gas Lump,
Cannel,
Splint.

2 SOUTH STREET. AMERICAN BUILDING,
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE
Retort and Fire-Brick Works,
GEORGE C. HICKS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLAY RETORTS, TILES, FIRE BRICK,

VITRIFIED STEAM-PRESSED

Drain and Sewer Pipe, Stove Lining, &c.

Manufactory, Locust Point, Baltimore. Office, 4 S. Holliday St.

WM. STUART SYMINGTON.

THOS. A. SYMINGTON.

PATAPSCO CHEMICAL WORKS.

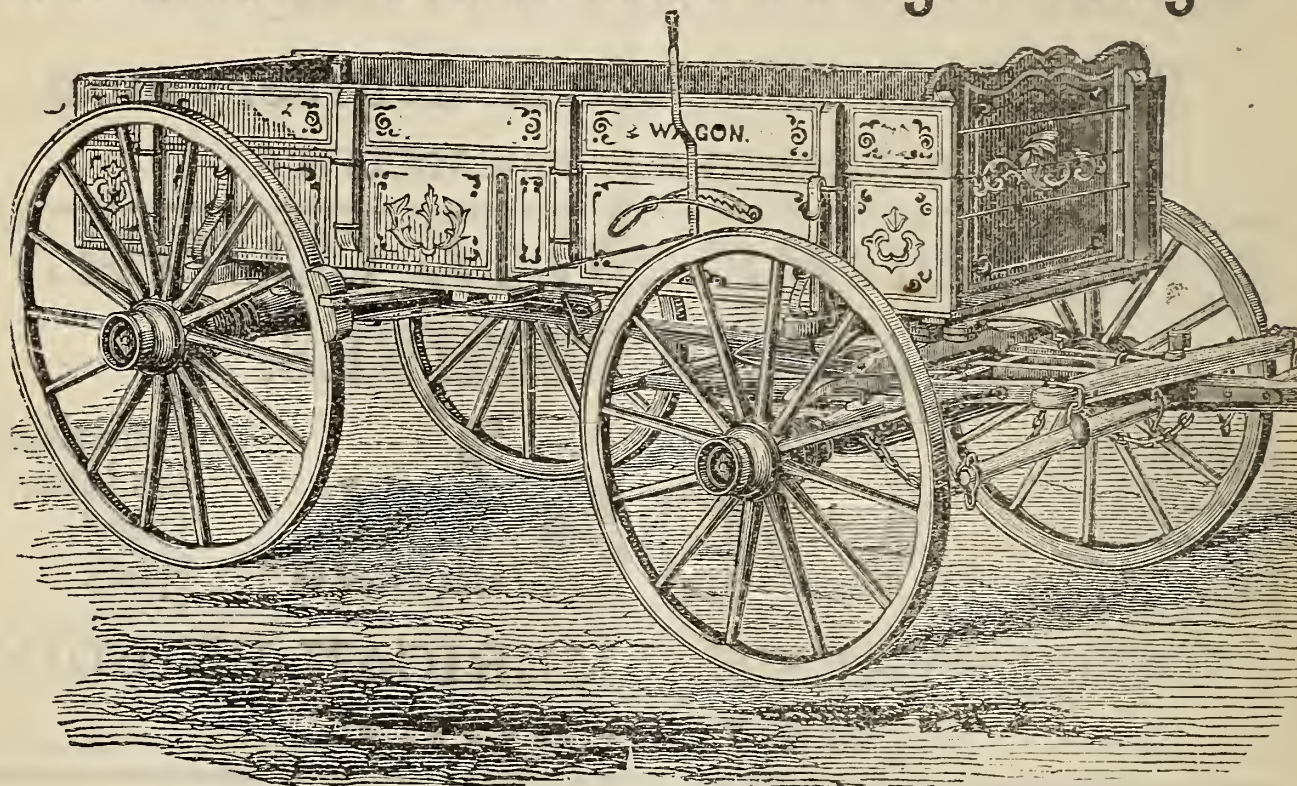
SYMINGTON BROS. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL VITRIOL

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Works on Locust Point, }
Office, 44 South Street, } BALTIMORE.



THIMBLE SKEIN.

			<i>Capacity.</i>
3 inch	Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—	2500 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch	“ “ “ Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—	3000 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	“ “ “ Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—	4000 lbs.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch	“ “ “ 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—	5000 lbs.
4 inch	“ “ “ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	115 00—	6000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½ inch	Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—	2300 lbs.
1⅝ “	“ Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—	2800 lbs.
1⅞ “	“ Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—	3500 lbs.
2 “	“ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains,	120 00—	5000 lbs.
2½ “	“ 4 “ “ “ “	150 00—	7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. *Brakes and Seats* furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100	00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135	00
Jersey Buggy " " " "	160	00

EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

Nos. 145 & 147 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

A. B. MORTON & SONS,
No. 40 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
IMPORTERS OF
SOUTH AMERICAN PRODUCE, HIDES, HAIR,
GLUE STOCK, WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS.

Special attention given to the importation of **BONES** and **BONE ASH** for Carbon
and Phosphate Manufacturing, direct from our Barraca. For Sale to suit
mly purchasers, by the Cargo

R. Q. TAYLOR,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL, Baltimore,
IMPORTER,
HATS, FURS, UMBRELLAS.
WM. W. PRETZMAN. (s-ly) G. E. S. LANSDOWNE,

NOTICE to TOBACCO GROWERS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

ZELL'S

CELEBRATED

TOBACCO FERTILIZER

UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOBACCO CROP.

For Sale by Agents and Dealers throughout the Country.

PRICE \$50 PER TON AT BALTIMORE.

Dissolved Bone Super - Phosphate

SUPPLIED TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS AT
LOW FIGURES.

P. ZELL & SONS, Manufacturers,
30 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

Established in 1840.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER AND FARMER,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Stock, Horticulture & Rural Affairs.

*The Chief Agricultural Journal of the South,
With a Circulation
Ranging from Maryland to Texas.*

L. R. DICKINSON, Editor and Proprietor,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

MAJOR S. W. FICKLIN: * * * "I have been a subscriber to the *Planter and Farmer* since 1843. I have never known it to be more ably conducted than at present. I recognize your correspondents as being *our best farmers*, and their articles are suited to our climate, pursuits and surroundings. I never feel more refreshed and encouraged than after reading your journal. I like your foot-notes and your Southern sentiments.

GEO. C. PATTERSON, Esq., Maryland: "My February No. has just reached me. I not only like the paper for the vast amount of practical agricultural matter it contains, but I see from your comments on the late admirable address of Col. Barbour before the Agricultural Society of Virginia, that—well, to sum up my opinion in the most practical way, your paper should be taken by every farmer in and out of the state who would uphold her past glorious history."

WM. OVERTON, Esq.: "Send me a duplicate copy of January No. *Civis'* article and BARBOUR's address in that No. are worth \$2."

A. GAINES, Esq., Kentucky: * * * "I have been taking, from three to five agricultural periodicals for the last five years, and must I say, in all candor, your journal is by far the best and most practical I have ever seen for our section."

DR. C. R. CULLAN: "I send you a club of fifteen subscribers who are live farmers, and know a good farming journal from an indifferent one."

C. M. ZEIGLER: * * * "I read you 23 subscribers, believing that I could not better promote the agricultural interests of our section than by circulating the *Planter and Farmer*. It supplies a deficiency in agricultural literature by its plain, practical reasoning and instructions on our different crops which we have never heretofore had." * *

GEN. WM. M. McCOMB: * * * "I am satisfied that the *Planter and Farmer* is the best agricultural journal published in the whole country, and I

hope that our farmers will, for their own sakes, avail themselves of the aid it offers them in so many ways."

W. P. BOGOCK, Ala.: * * * "I believe your journal to be the best agricultural paper published in the United States. Living part of my time in Alabama, and part in Virginia, I take two copies, that my agents at each home may have the benefit of it in my absence. I take pleasure in recommending it to our men, but still more to our women, for experience has led me to the conclusion that in everything connected with home life in the country the women take the lead of the men."

DR. JNO. C. NICHOLSON, of Alabama, writes: "By chance I got hold of the January number of the *Planter and Farmer*, and so well pleased am I with the address of Colonel B. Johnson Barbour, the article on *public negro schools* and others, that I send you \$2, and if you feel disposed you may send for a year, though I think I have already got the value of my money from that number."

DR. J. M. BLANTON, Master of the State Grange of Virginia: "The March number of your journal is before me, and I must say that it is one of the very best monthly agricultural journals I have ever seen. Every lover of agriculture, indeed, every lover of our dear old State, must hail with pride, such evidence of *advancement* as is so strongly marked in each successive number of your monthly."

JOHN J. ANCELL, Esq.: I send you 10 subscribers. Your journal has no superior in this country.

DR. B. F. KIDD, Ky.: I send you ten subscribers. Every farmer who desires to improve his condition should take the *Southern Planter and Farmer*."

J. A. MILLS, S. C. sends twenty subscribers, and says: "The article of '*Civis*' in January and February numbers have paid me many times over what I paid for the subscription price. Those articles are an honor to any man. Who is '*Civis*?' He ought to be known."

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

BONE DUST AND BONE MEAL.

“The Standard in America.”

AMMONIA..... 5
BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME..54

\$42 Per Ton, in Bags.

MARYLAND SUPER PHOSPHATE AND TOBACCO SUSTAIN.

750 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 1,100 lbs. Bone Dust, 150 lbs. Potash.

\$45 PER TON, IN BAGS.

Dissolved or Vitriolized Bone.

\$43 PER TON.

No. 1 PERUNIAN GUANO, OIL VITRIOL, (Warranted Full Strength), MURIATE POTASH, SULPHATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

And other Chemicals for making Super-Phosphates and Fertilizers, at Wholesale Prices.

JOSHUA HORNER, Jr. & CO.

54 S. Gay St., Cor. Chew and Stirling Sts. and 178 Forrest St.

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

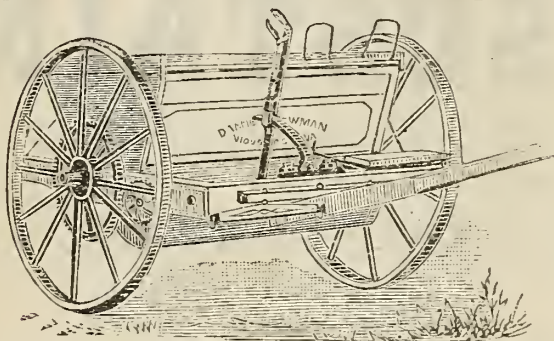
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada having a population greater than 5000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers, which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 Park Row, New York

Improved McGinnis Lime-Spreader.



Warranted to spread evenly any desired quantity per acre of fine and reasonable dry fertilizer.

It is an improvement on the Thornburg & McGinnis Spreader, retaining the oscillating and patented features of that, and greatly improved in simplicity, and perfectly adapted to regulate the sowing of any desired quantity, and to prevent the clogging of damp material.

PRICE REDUCED TO \$110

Write for Circular to

DANNER & NEWMAN,
WOODSTOCK, VA.

Sole Manufacturers for the United States.

Also manufacture and sell the following:

Celebrated Reversible Point Plow, Double and Single Shovel Plow, Swivel Plow, Cutting Boxes, Circular Saw Mills, Mill and Cider Press Screws, Saw Mandrels, Saw Tables, Shaftings, Hangers, Pullies, Mill Gearing, Castings of all kinds, Moulding, flooring and siding.

OPIUM

MORPHINE HABIT speedily
cured by Dr. Beck's only
known and sure Remedy.

NO CHARGE

for treatment until cured. Call on or address

DR. J. C. BECK,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

112 John Street,

oct-6t

\$77
oct-6t

A WEEK to Agents, Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Grape Vines.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

Quality Extra. Low Prices. Price List Free.

aug-9t

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,



Will cure or prevent Disease.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS,

63 NORTH HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

would call special attention to their splendid stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces, and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in the city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders amounting to \$20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

mar-ly

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER,

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lurch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

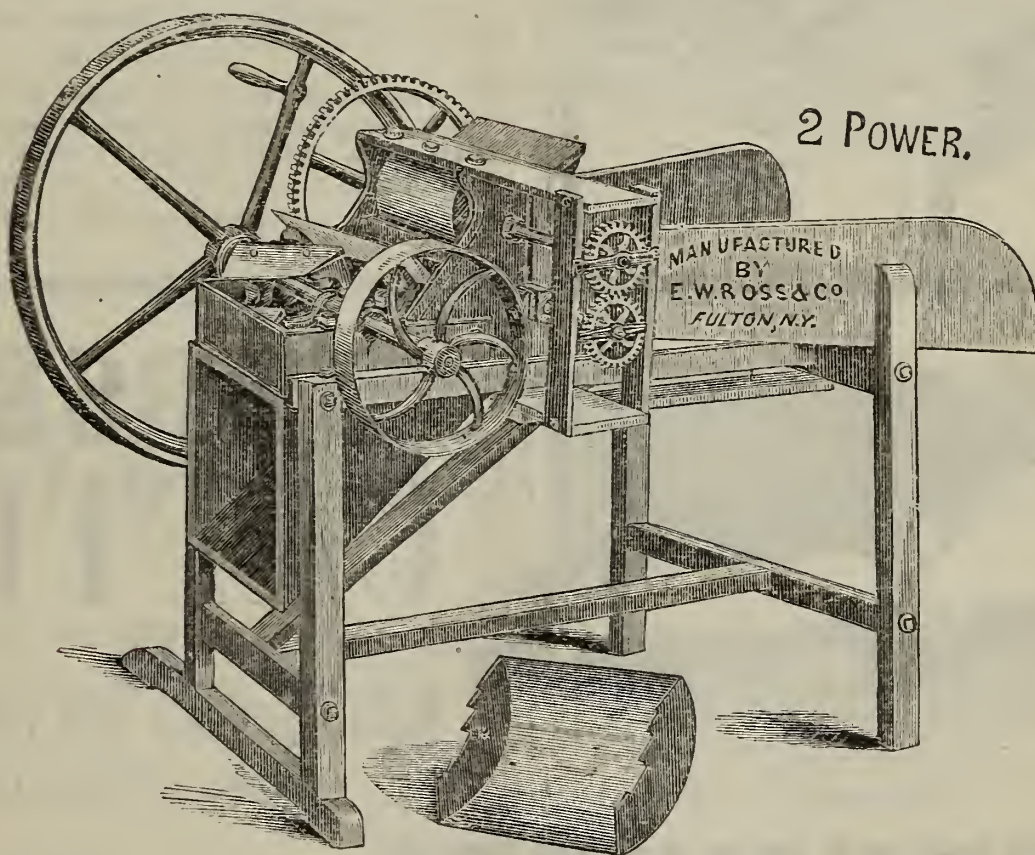
It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

jan-ly.

THE CUMING'S IMPROVED FEED CUTTER.

The Only Perfect Machines
FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, STALKS,
AND ALL KINDS OF FODDER.



We make Six Sizes, with capacity from 500 lbs. to 3 tons per hour.

The CUMING'S CUTTERS are fifteen years ahead of all other makes. Fifteen years ago they were what other cutters are now, that is, geared cutters. The Cuming's are not geared, receiving the power direct upon the knives.

The No. 1 has three knives, all other sizes four.

The machines are made from the choicest material and perfectly finished, and are well known in the North and West, and can now be had in all the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South. Send for circulars to

E. W. ROSS & CO., Sole Manufacturers,

decly

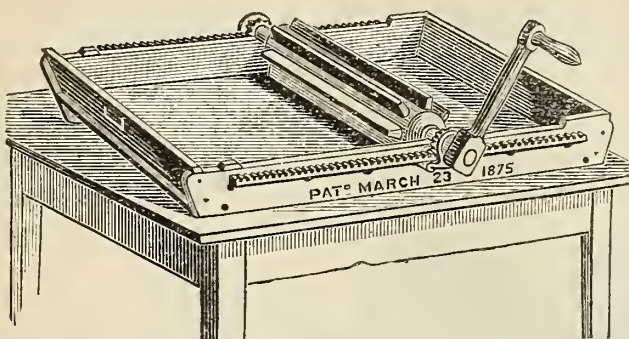
Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.

UNITED STATES Purchasing Agency,

32 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchandise and Goods of every description bought at Lowest Cash Prices, and promptly forwarded as directed. Commissions only 5 per cent. on sums of \$2 and over; on sums under \$2, Ten Cents is charged on each purchase. Send for our circular of references, &c., before ordering. Our arrangements with business houses enable us to buy at much less than regular rates.

Write to us at once.



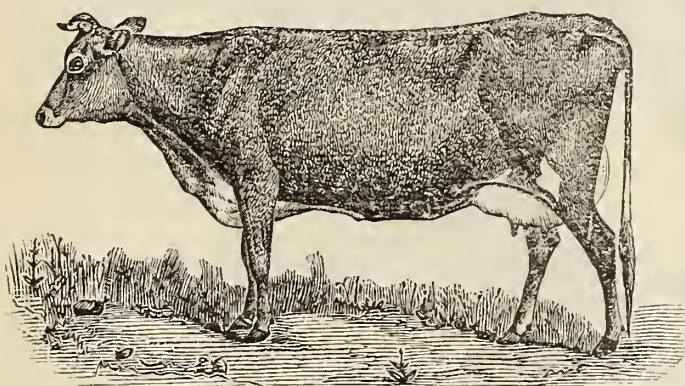
Butter Worker

The Most Effective, Simple and Convenient yet Invented.

Works 30 lbs in less than Five Minutes. Thoroughly working out the buttermilk and mixing in the salt. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circular!

Address, A. H. REID.

1621 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



FAVORITE OF THE ELMS.

[1656]

15¼ lbs. Butter in 7 Days.

JERSEY CATTLE,

HERD REGISTERED.

Butter Qualities and Fancy Colors
SPECIALTIES.

BERKSHIRES

OF
Most Noted Families.

SHEPHERD PUP,

Imported or from Imported Stock.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,

THE ELMS STOCK FARM,

Burlington, New Jersey.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

STIEFF

**GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT
PIANOS,**

HAVE RECEIVED UPWARDS OF 50 FIRST PREMIUMS,

And are among the best now made. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Prices as low as the exclusive use of the very best materials, and the most thorough workmanship will permit. The principal pianists and composers, and the piano-purchasing public, of the South especially, unite in the unanimous verdict of the superiority of the

STIEFF PIANO.

THE DURABILITY OF OUR INSTRUMENTS

IS FULLY ESTABLISHED BY OVER

SIXTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

IN THE SOUTH, USING OVER

300 OF OUR PIANOS.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURERS OF

Cabinet and Parlor Organs,

Prices from \$50 to \$600. A liberal discount to Clergymen and Sabbath Schools.

A large assortment of second hand Pianos, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$300, always on hand.

Send for illustrated catalogue, containing the names of over two thousand Southerners, who have bought and are now using the Stieff Piano.

**CHAS. M. STIEFF,
WAREROOMS, NO. 9 N. LIBERTY ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Factories No. 84 and 86 Camden St., and 45 and 47 Perry St.

dec-1y

MONTVUE POULTRY YARDS,
Brooklandville, Baltimore, Co., Md. Geo. O. Brown, Proprietor
CHOICE PURE BRED POULTRY.
LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS, (from best known Strains,)
BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES, (First Premium and Cup Birds,)
HOUDANS, Equal to any in U. S. *WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLANDS, (First Premium and Cup Birds.*
WHITE LEGHORNS, Smith & other Strains.

I am also breeding fine Bantams of the following varieties. *GOLDEN SEBRIGHTS, BLACK AFRICANS, BROWN RED GAME, BLACK BREASTED RED GAME and DOMINIQUE BANTAMS.* EGGS for sale in Season. Packed to HATCH. Fancy Pigeons in Variety. Lap-Eared or Madagascar and White Aurora Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, &c.

On 18 Coops Fowls entered by me, at late Maryland Show, my Birds won 28 Premiums, besides *Three Silver Goblets, Chromo and "Wright's Poultry Book."* Enclose stamp for Descriptive Circular. Imperial Egg Food and Parish Chemical Food for sale.

WHALE OIL
AND
TOBACCO SOAP,
FOR SALE BY
E. WHITMAN & SONS, BALTIMORE.

B. T. HYNSON & SONS,
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
WINDOW AWNINGS, MOSQUITO AND FLY NETS.

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. Just received, a choice assortment of different styles.
VENITIAN BLINDS made and repaired.

B. T. HYNSON & SONS,

aug-1y

No. 54 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

SMITH, DIXON & CO.,
Commission Paper Warehouse

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER AND MACHINE MADE
PAPER BAGS,

33 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

o-1y

MORO PHILLIPS,

Manufacturing Chemist,

MANUFACTURER OF

Acids, Chemicals & Fertilizing Materials.

Moro Phillips' Genuine Improved

SUPER PHOSPHATE.

THE BEST WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON PRODUCER in the MARKET.

Price \$46 Per Ton---2000 Pounds.

PURE PERUITE,

THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR TRUCKERS WE KNOW OF.

Price \$46 Per Ton---2,000 Pounds.

SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE,

Prepared by Moro Phillips. Guaranteed very soluble.

Price \$30 per Ton.


SERRANA GUANO,

A NATURAL ORGANIC DEPOSIT, Containing Valuable Fertilizing Properties.

Price \$25 Per Ton.

For sale at Manufacturer's Depots : { 110 S. DELAWARE AV., Philadelphia, Pa.
95 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore, Md.

And by Dealers in general throughout the country. Information furnished on application.

 Discount to Dealers and Large Purchasers.

MORO PHILLIPS,

CHESAPEAKE CHEMICAL WORKS.

OIL VITRIOL.

SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),

NITRATE SODA,

KAINITE, (Sulph. Potash),

Chlorcalum, (Mur. Potash.)

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF PHOSPHATES ON
ORDERS AND FORMULAS FURNISHED BY
OUR FRIENDS.

To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer
a full line of PURE MATERIALS.

Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our
Works, giving us increased facilities, we are now prepared to execute
orders with greater promptness, and deliver goods in much better em-
chanical condition than heretofore.

*We offer to the Trade the following Goods, all of which are ab-
solutely Free from Adulteration:*

DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

DISSOLVED SOUTH AMERICAN BONE ASH.

DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

SLINGLUFF & CO.

OFFICE,
155 W. FAYETTE ST.

WORKS,
FOOT OF LEADENHALL ST.

BALTIMORE.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

ARE OFFERING

MEN'S CASSIMERE SUITS

At \$7.50, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00.

MEN'S ELEGANT SUITS FOR BUSINESS OR DRESS WEAR

At \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$23.00,
\$24.00, \$25.00.

MEN'S BLACK CLOTH SUITS NOT EQUALLED ELSEWHERE

At \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.000.

Men's English and French Worsted in Large Variety. Extra Size Suits for Large Men at Low Prices. We make a Specialty of this Department.


MEN'S PANTS,

At \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, and upwards.

We have the finest Boys' and Children's Department (occupying one entire floor) outside of New York City.

Suits from 2 years upwards.

ONE PRICE TO ALL,

 Goods Exchanged or money refunded on all purchases not satisfactory.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE,

In Baltimore,

184 W. BALTIMORE STREET,

[Opposite Light Street.]

BALTIMORE, MD.

Remember Number and Place.

Branch of 487 Broadway, New York.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR THE WHEAT CROP OF '76.

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO:

A Concentrated Manure of undoubted excellence specially prepared for WHEAT.

Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate:

The Patron's Manure, sold on special terms to Grangers.

DRAKES BRANCH, GA., August 15, 1875.

Resolved, That we express to R. W. L. RASIN & CO. our entire satisfaction at the result of the use of their ALKALINE PHOSPHATE the present season.

W. E. McNERY, Master.

BUSH RIVER GRANGE, No. 12, Sept. 17, 1875.

Resolved, That we express our satisfaction to R. W. L. RASIN & CO., as to the very favorable result of their Fertilizer (ALKALINE PHOSPHATE) used by this Grange for the past two years.

J. A. SHACKELTON, Sect'y.

WM. P. DUPOY, Master.

Baltimore and Texas Fertilizing Co.'s

PURE BONE FLOUR AND MEAL :

From our Extensive Texas Factories.

AMMONIACAL MATTER :

An Ammoniate Superior to Peruvian Guano.

Potash Salts. Dissolved Bone Phosphate,

&c., in store, and for sale, by

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,

S. W. Cor. South and Water Sts.

BALTIMORE.